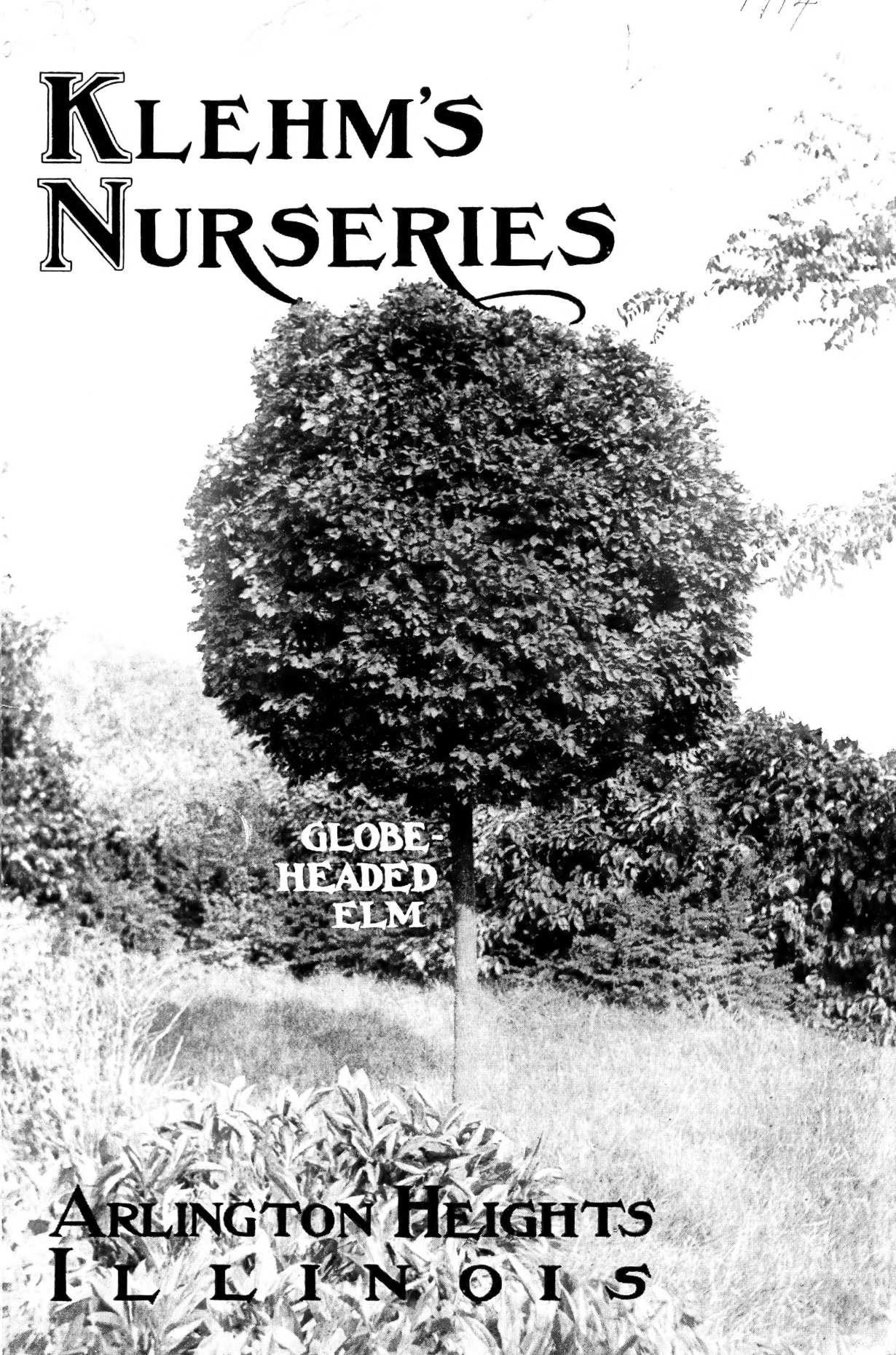
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KLEHM'S NURSERIES



ARLINGTON HEIGHTS
ILLINOIS



JAPANESE BARBERRY (*Berberis Thunbergii*)

The most useful and best-growing shrub that we know of for planting around the base of buildings and in front of porches. Beautiful foliage in summer and, when laden with fine red berries, makes a great contrast in winter when the snow is on the ground. It thrives in all sections of the country. It may be trimmed or left growing in its natural form. Allowed to grow naturally, it makes a dense, graceful and beautiful hedge. Trimmed, it is as effective as privet, besides far excelling it in hardiness.

Guaranty and Conditions of Sales

While we take all possible care to supply Good, Healthy, Thrifty Stock, true to name, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace, on proper proof, all stock that may prove untrue to name, or refund the amount paid, we do not give any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to the goods we send out, and will in no way be responsible for other defects or loss of stock. When it is considered how many are the contingencies on which the success of the growing of the stock depends, such as planting too deep or too shallow, not pruning, leaving the stock exposed too long before planting, improper care after planting, etc., our customers will readily see that it would be sheer folly for any nurseryman to guarantee his stock.

KLEHM'S NURSERIES

Phone 22 **Arlington Heights, Illinois**

Hints on Planting, Pruning and Cultivation

PREPARING THE SOIL. All land should be thoroughly drained, as very few trees will grow where the soil is constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. The land should be thoroughly enriched and well worked to be fully in as good a condition as is required for corn or potatoes.

Pruning. On account of digging, trees from the nursery have not the full amount of roots which they originally had; so, naturally, the top should be pruned in proportion, cutting off at least one-half of the last year's growth and sometimes more. The side branches should be cut off quite severely, and a leader left 8 to 12 inches long or longer, according to the size of the tree. If the tree has too many side branches, take some out altogether, care being taken not to cut them off too close to the trunk, but leave a bud or two, as it injures the vitality of the tree. Then the roots will not have too much to take care of, especially the first year. This lessens the demand on the roots while taking hold of the ground, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all broken or bruised roots to the sound wood.

Planting. This is a most important part. Holes should be dug large enough to admit the roots without crowding. Then plant the tree about the same depth as it stood in the nursery. Guard against planting too deep, as more trees are killed in this way than by planting too shallow. Trees, after the ground settles, should stand about the same depth as they stood in the nursery. Put the fine soil amongst the roots and, after the roots are well covered, then with your foot or stamper tread the ground very firm. Care must be taken not to get any manure in the bottom of the holes or next to the roots. After tramping the ground firmly around the roots, loose soil may be put around the trees until the hole is well filled up to 4 or 5 inches higher; or, better still, when the ground is level full, give each tree or plant a forkful or two of manure or other litter, for mulch to keep the moisture in the ground and from baking and cracking.

This is the ordinary way of planting; but, if extra care and time can be given to obtain better and quicker results, dig the hole 18 to 24 inches deep and about the same width, according to the size of the tree, and fill up with sod (which can often be obtained under line fences where it has never been used, and is very rich) turned upside down and well firmed down with your foot or stamper, until about 6 to 8 inches from the top. Then proceed to plant as above.

Cultivation. After planting, trees should be cultivated as soon as possible and kept in fully as high a state of cultivation as corn or potatoes. Weeds should not be allowed to grow. Cultivation should cease about August 1 in this locality, and after that a cover-crop, such as soy beans, hairy vetch, oats, etc., may be planted to good advantage. Pruning, if at any time necessary (which should be almost every season to avoid cutting large branches) should be done before the buds begin to swell, or between the middle of March and the middle of April.

Greenhouse Department

BEDDING PLANTS AND CUT-FLOWERS

We have one acre of ground covered with glass devoted to the propagation and growing of bedding plants and cut-flowers. In the the spring of the year we have to offer many thousands of pot-plants, such as Geraniums, Cannas, Salvia, Petunias, Begonias, Heliotropes, Coleus, Vincas, Pansies, etc.

We can furnish all kinds of cut-flowers in their season. We make a specialty of Floral Work for funerals, weddings and other occasions. If interested in cut-flowers, write for our Floral Catalogue and Monthly Price-List.



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Fruit Department

Fruits of all kinds are a necessity; profitable to some, and ought to be a great pleasure to all. There is no plot of ground that is more valuable than that which is planted in fruits and berries, as the product of that ground can be had all the year round and used on the table as preserves and also eaten fresh. Not alone that, but it enhances the value of the property. How bare a place looks without its fruit, shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines or perennial plants; and you can usually tell what kind of people live in a place by its planted surroundings.

Spraying ought not to be neglected, as it is no longer an experiment but a necessity, to insure a good crop of fruit free from worms. The best poison or insecticide is Arsenate of Lead, using about three pounds to fifty gallons of water or one ounce to one gallon. Cherries should be sprayed when they are as large as a pea, or four or five days after the blossoms have dropped. Give Apples the first spraying about four or five days after the blossoms have dropped, the second spraying about two weeks later; the third about August 5, and the fourth about August 20. Plums should be sprayed as soon as the blossoms have dropped, and then every two or three weeks until July 20. After the first spraying, two pounds of Arsenate of Lead to fifty gallons of water is strong enough. Currants and Gooseberries ought to be sprayed to check the army worm about the time the Cherries are sprayed. For further information write us.

APPLES

SELECT SUMMER APPLES

Benoni. Medium size; flesh tender, juicy, rich; valuable for the table. Ripens through August.

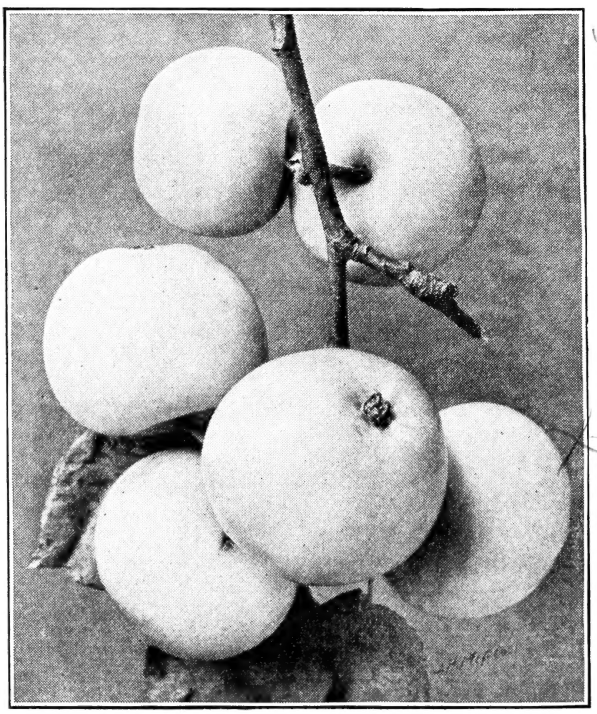
Early Colton. Of medium uniform size; creamy white; valuable on account of its earliness. Makes a very large tree, quite free bearer. August.

Early Pennock. Medium size; tender, with a mild, pleasant flavor. Latter part of August.

Early Strawberry. Medium size; mostly covered with deep red; tender, almost melting, with a mild and fine flavor. Tree erect grower, good bearer. Middle to end of August.

Red Astrachan. Rather large; deep crimson; juicy with rich, acid flavor. Ripens through August.

Yellow Transparent. Medium sized; skin pale yellow when fully matured; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, subacid. One of the best. First part of August.



Yellow Transparent Apples

SELECT AUTUMN APPLES

Duchess of Oldenburg. Best known of the Russian Apples. Large; striped with red and yellow; tender, juicy, of the best quality for cooking. Hardy; young and free bearer. September.

Golden Sweet. Large; yellow; fine, sweet Apple. Tree a free grower, very productive. September.

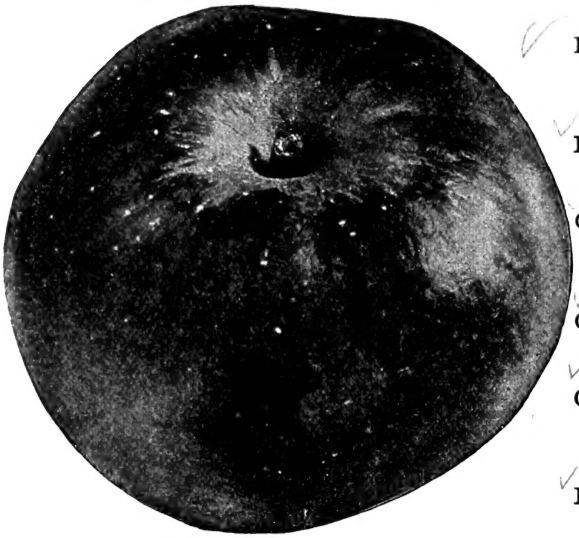
Holland Pippin. Very large; yellow streaked with red; flesh rich and delicious; good grower and fine bearer. Sometimes called Fall Pippin. October to December.

Keswick Codlin. Large, oblong; pale yellow. Splendid for cooking and baking. Young bearer. September.

Liebling. Our own introduction. Large; fair; very juicy, finest quality. Tree vigorous grower and very productive. Fine for small gardens on account of its coming into bearing sooner than most other sorts. September.

Maiden's Blush. Medium size; clear yellow with bright red cheeks. Excellent for cooking. Young and regular bearer. October.

Snow, or Fameuse. Medium size; flesh remarkably white, tender, juicy and fine flavor. October.



Liebling Apple (see page 2)

SELECT AUTUMN APPLES, continued

Standard Seedling. Tree vigorous but straggling grower. On account of its large size, bright red color, fine flavor and enormous bearing quality it has few equals. It ought to be planted in every yard and orchard. Matures from October to December.

Wealthy. Medium; flesh white, juicy, subacid, very good. Tree very hardy and free grower; productive.

SELECT WINTER APPLES

Baldwin. Large; deep bright red, with flesh juicy, crisp, with fine subacid flavor. Extensively grown in the East, being standard throughout New England, New York and Northern Pennsylvania. Bears abundantly. November and December.

Bellflower. Very large; yellow; of finest quality; crisp and juicy. Not a very free bearer.

Ben Davis. Large, handsome, striped Apple; rich yellow and red; flesh white, subacid. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Bears early, and known for its good keeping qualities. Widely planted throughout the country, and especially popular in the middle West.

Bethlehemite. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy and rich. Tree a fair grower and productive.

Black Twig. Very large; deep red; superior to Winesap, which it resembles in color, flavor and keeping qualities. Vigorous, hardy and productive, beginning to bear when young.

Clayton. Medium to large. Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit resembles Ben Davis.

SELECT WINTER APPLES, continued

Delaware. Tree a moderate grower. Handsome, striped, resembling Ben Davis. Fine flavor, crisp and juicy. Very prolific bearer. Nice for small gardens.

Dominie. Large; greenish yellow, brightly striped with red. A vigorous grower and profuse bearer.

Gano. Seedling of Ben Davis. Fruit large, bright red on yellow ground; perfect shape, with smooth skin. Vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Golden Russet. Fruit large; russet skin; flesh golden yellow, with a fine, rich, subacid flavor. Free bearer and good keeper.

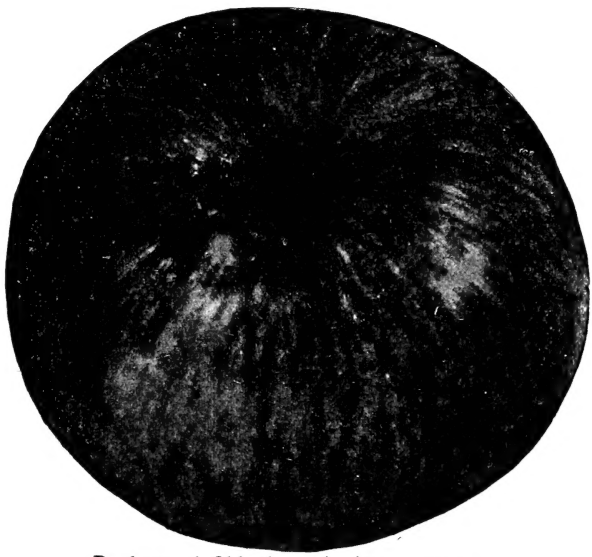
Grimes' Golden. Large; golden yellow; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, fine flavor. Extensively used in large orchard planting.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. One of the most popular Apples on account of its long-keeping and excellent qualities. Young and annual bearer. Fruit large; dull red; flesh yellowish white, subacid. Very good.

Ingram. A remarkably young, regular and heavy bearer. Fruit about medium size, dark and light red in stripes; flesh creamy, crisp and mild. Good quality and good keeper.

Jonathan. Medium size; deep red; flesh white and juicy, highly flavored, with fine grain. Excellent fruit and a favorite market variety. Keeps until late. Trees begin bearing when quite young and live to great age. One of the Apples that always brings a high price. November to March.

King of Tompkins County. Red; large size and finest quality. Valuable for market. Is mellow and good in October, but keeps until late. One of the largest Apples. Tree grows slowly.



Duchess of Oldenburg Apple (see page 2



Northwestern Greening Apple

SELECT WINTER APPLES, continued

Longfield. Free, upright grower, early and abundant bearer. Inclined to overbear. Fruit medium, yellowish green striped with red.

Minkler. Fruit large; rich flavor. Extremely prolific; a great keeper. One of the best of the new Apples.

Missouri Pippin. Large; bright red with numerous gray dots; fair quality. An early and abundant bearer.

Northern Spy. Considered by many the finest Apple grown. Fruit large; yellow striped with red. Flesh white, fine-grained, very juicy, pleasant subacid. Blooms late, escaping early frosts. Makes vigorous growth, reaching great size, but is late coming into bearing. One of the very best late-keeping Apples.

Northwestern Greening. Fruit large; yellowish green; mild subacid. Most prolific bearer; one of the leading winter Apples. Bears well in middle West where Rhode Island Greening will not succeed. In quality and productiveness it is a leader.

Pewaukee. Medium to large; dull red; flesh white and tender, of good quality. Tree exceptionally hardy.

Rambo. Medium size, with smooth skin; yellowish white in the shade, streaked and marbled with red in the sun and speckled with large, rough dots. Tender, juicy, mild-flavored. Tree a strong grower and good bearer.

Rawle's Janet. Medium size; greenish yellow striped with red; crisp, juicy, rich flavor. Generally bears when all others fail, on account of coming into leaf and blossom two weeks later than other sorts. Late keeper.

Rome Beauty. Large and handsome, yellow with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, tender and juicy. Tree moderate grower and good bearer. producing fair crops when young.

Salome. Of medium and uniform size. Flesh yellowish white, tender and mild. A long keeper. Tree of good growth, and holds its fruit well. Hardy and productive.

Smith's Cider. Large, handsome; yellow with red cheek; juicy, acid and of fine quality. A moderate grower and good bearer.

Tolman's Sweet. Medium size; slightly conical; pale yellow; firm, rich and sweet. Valuable for baking and for making Apple-butter. Vigorous and productive.

Wagner. A fine, deep red Apple of medium to large size; flesh firm, subacid; good keeper.

Willow Twig. Tree hardy and productive. Fruit tender, with pleasant, subacid flavor. Valuable for late keeping.

Wolf River. Large; greenish yellow, flushed with crimson; flesh white, tender, spicy and subacid. Tree hardy.

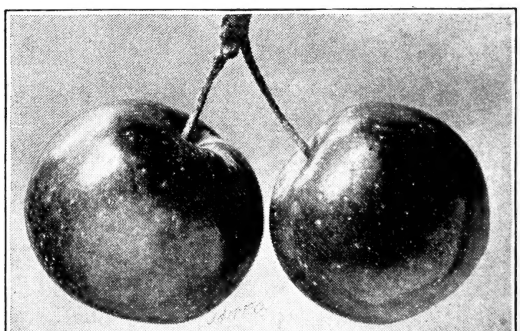
SELECT CRAB APPLES

Hyslop. Hardy, good-keeping variety; deep crimson with yellow flesh; good for cooking. Fine tree for street and roadside planting on account of its symmetrical growth.

Transcendent. Rapid grower, young and abundant bearer. Flesh yellow, crisp and of fine flavor; an excellent variety for making jelly.

Whitney's No. 20. Large; skin smooth, glossy green striped with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and of pleasant flavor. Tree a good bearer and handsome grower.

Yellow Siberian. Fruit medium; golden yellow; borne in clusters. Ornamental in its fruit and flowers. Tree a moderate grower and bears very young.



Hyslop Crab Apples



Bartlett Pears, as grown in the orchards at Klehm's Nurseries

PEARS

SELECT SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett. This noble Pear is justly one of the most popular of all summer varieties. It has a rich, most attractive golden color, generally with a red cheek. The skin is smooth, with a pleasing bloom, and the shape is perfect. Is fine and mellow early in the season, but if picked when green, and allowed to ripen in a cool place, it will keep a long time. The flesh is white, fine-grained, with a buttery, rich flavor, melting in the mouth. It ripens in the middle of September. Bartlett trees bear early, often the year after planting—and produce good crops in every year when any Pears bear. The leader for shipping and for canning.

Beurre Gifford. A beautiful, excellent Pear; ripens the middle of August. Tree slender, but healthy and hardy; a moderate grower and very productive.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun and covered with small russet specks. Vinous, melting and rich. Grows splendidly and is productive.

Osborne Summer. Medium size; skin greenish yellow with dull red cheek; flesh fine, juicy and of first quality. Free, vigorous grower; early and abundant bearer. Latter part of August.

Tyson. Medium size; melting, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Tree a vigorous and rapid grower. Bears abundantly every year. One of the best summer Pears.

SELECT AUTUMN PEARS

Belle Lucrative. A fine, large Pear, skin yellowish green, slightly russeted; flesh white, exceedingly fine-grained, very tender and buttery, with a rich, subacid flavor; core very small. Middle of September.

Flemish Beauty. A large, beautiful, melting, sweet Pear. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive and succeeds well in most parts of the country. September and October.

Howell. One of the finest American Pears. Large, handsome; sweet, melting. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. Middle of September.

Idaho. Abundant bearer. Medium to large; skin golden yellow with russet spots; flesh white, exceedingly fine-grained, tender and of rich flavor. One of the best. September and October.

Kieffer. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous, and an early and great yielder. Popular everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. Its magnificent size and beautiful coloring make it most desirable. Like other late Pears, it should be picked when the leaves begin to fall, and, for home use, should be ripened in a cellar or other dark place. Tree resists blight and thrives even under the poorest culture. A variety suited to every purpose. October and November.

SELECT AUTUMN PEARS, continued

Louise Bonne of Jersey. Large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent and very productive. September and October.

Seckel. An excellent, small Pear of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. October.

Sheldon. Medium size; yellow or greenish russet with a rich shaded cheek; flesh very fine, melting, juicy, with a brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor. Of the first quality. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome; hardy and productive. Fruit ripens in late September and October.

Swan's Orange. A large, melting, sprightly, vinous Pear. Tree vigorous, hardy and extremely productive. October and November.

Vermont Beauty. Medium size; yellow, slightly blushed on the sunny side; rich, juicy, subacid. Ripens in October.

White Doyenne. Medium large; handsome, smooth. Tree a vigorous grower and hardy. Middle of September.

Worden Seckel. Seedling of Seckel, but larger in size and more handsome in appearance, with smooth, yellowish skin and bright red cheek.

SELECT WINTER PEARS

Arnold. Resembles Beurre d'Anjou, but not quite so large; said to be of good quality and an excellent keeper. Tree a good grower.

Beurre d'Anjou. A large, handsome Pear, buttery and melting, with a sprightly, vinous flavor. Keeps to midwinter. Tree a vigorous grower.

Dorset. Said to be a large Pear; golden yellow with bright red cheek; flesh juicy, melting, sweet and of good quality. Ripe in February.

Easter Beurre. A large, roundish, oval Pear; yellow with red cheek; melting and rich. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. Keeps all winter.

Fred Baudry. A large, handsome, oblong Pear; yellow with occasional blotches of russet; flesh, juicy and of good quality. Ripens in January.

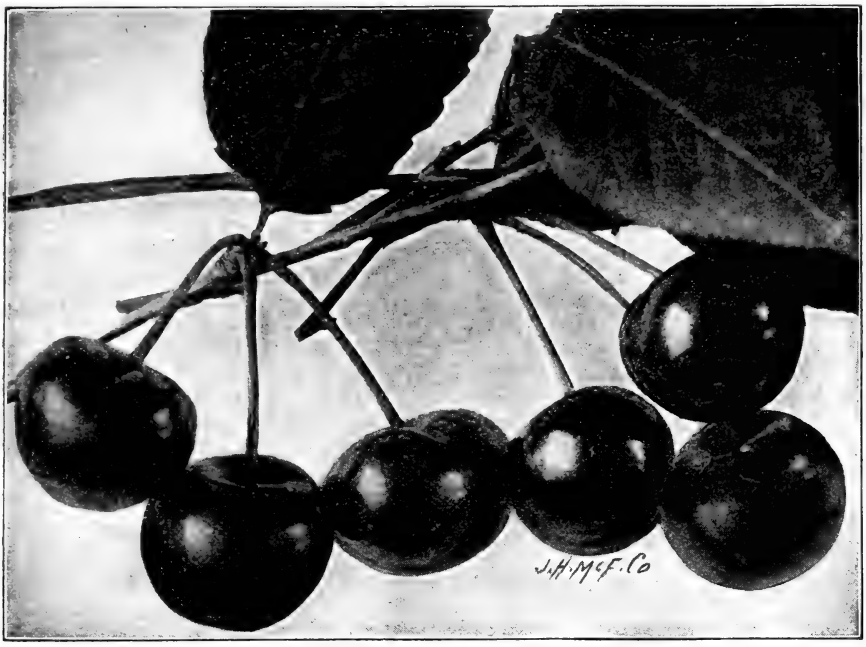
Vicar of Wakefield. Hardy, vigorous, large size, fine quality, good keeper, lasting into February. Prolific, annual bearer. Rich yellow.

Winter Nelis. One of the best early winter Pears. Medium size; dull russet; melting and buttery, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Tree a slender, straggling but free grower; bears heavy crops regularly.

If you are in doubt about your selection of fruit trees, etc., leave it to us. Give us the number and kinds (summer, fall or winter) of Apples, Pears, etc., that you want, and we will send you a good selection, giving you the benefit of what our experience of more than half a century has taught us.



Pear Orchard



Early Richmond Cherries

CHERRIES

SELECT SOUR CHERRIES

Early Richmond. An early red Cherry. Fruit medium sized, juicy and acid; fine for cooking and canning; very pleasant for eating when fully ripe; the most reliable and most profitable market variety. We have them grafted on Morello, Mahaleb and Mazzard stock. All other nurseries graft or bud them on Mahaleb or Mazzard only. We are the only nurserymen, that we know of, who graft them on the Morello stock. They are hard to propagate in this manner, but experience in our nurseries in the past fifty years has proved that one tree grafted on the Morello will bear as much in this locality, if well taken care of, as five or ten grafted on Mahaleb or Mazzard. However, this is not always the case in other localities. We have twenty-five acres in bearing orchard on the Morello stock, and sell all our fruit, at a premium over the market price, before we begin to pick it. Early Richmond Cherries on Morello stock are not as shapely trees as the standard grafted specimens, but they pay far bigger profits here.

Mr. J. L. Budd, late professor in the Iowa State College, and Mr. N. E. Hansen, professor in the South Dakota Agricultural College, write, in the "American Horticultural Manual," about western experience of the Cherries grafted on Morello as follows: "In Dupage County, Illinois, over forty years ago, James Wakeman top-worked Early Richmond on stocks now known as American Morello. The history of this Cherry is not known. It is worthless for fruit where better varieties can be grown, but it has remarkable vigor and hardiness and has been scattered by means of sprouts over the whole Northwest. The large commercial orchards, top-worked on this stock, have borne heavily and regularly, and have outlived two or three generations of Early Richmond nursery-grown trees on Mahaleb roots."

English Morello. Medium to large; nearly black; tender and juicy. Tree slender and slow grower, but hardy and productive. Fruit ripens in early August.

Montmorency. A fine, large, light red Cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and a more upright grower, and equally hardy and productive. Second only to Early Richmond in value; ripens ten days later. Fruit is valuable for preserving and canning, and brings good prices.

SELECT SWEET CHERRIES

Allen. A new Cherry which originated in Ohio. Of fine size and appearance, glossy, crimson-black; meaty, firm, sweet and delicious.

Black Tartarian. Very large; black, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid grower and free bearer. Fruit ripens in late June and early July.

May Duke. A well-known and excellent variety. Fruit large; dark red; rich and juicy. Tree is hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens gradually.



Abundance Plums

PLUMS

All the Plums when grafted on native Plum are longer lived than when grafted or budded on the French Plum (Myrobalan) or peach, especially north of forty degrees latitude.

SELECT EUROPEAN PLUMS

Bradshaw. Large; oval; dark violet-red; juicy and sweet. Valuable for market. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

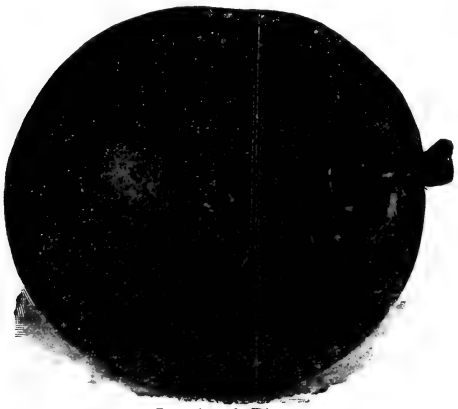
Grand Duke. A valuable late Plum with large, dark, rich purple fruit of fine quality. Tree moderate grower; productive. Late Sept.

Lombard. Known and grown everywhere. Oval-shaped, medium to large; dark red; flesh yellow, of pleasant flavor. Tree is unusually vigorous, succeeding well even in light soils, and produces heavy, annual crops. Late August.

Moore's Arctic. Hardy, healthy, vigorous, early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium; skin purplish black; flesh yellow, a little coarse but sweet. Early September.

Reine Claude (Bavay's Green Gage). Medium large, round; greenish yellow spotted with red; juicy, rich, of finest quality and excellent for canning. September.

Shropshire Damson. Medium size; dark purple, juicy and rich; best for canning. Thrives in all sections. A great improvement over the common Blue Damson. October.



Lombard Plum

SELECT JAPANESE PLUMS

This class of Plums was introduced into America in 1870. They have gained great popularity because of their large size, brilliant coloring and fine flavor.

Abundance. Large, oblong; showy, bright red fruit with a heavy bloom; flesh orange-yellow, sweet and juicy. Tree strong, handsome, thrifty grower; begins to bear young, and annually produces large crops. Ripens in August.

Burbank. Large, nearly round; bright cherry-red, making it very tempting in appearance; flesh yellow, quite firm, with a most agreeable flavor. Keeps and ships finely. Does not set fruit well in this locality. Late August.

Red June. The great early market Plum. Medium to large, slightly pointed; deep vermilion-red, with beautiful bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, firm, slightly subacid, delightful, half cling, with small stone. One of the first to ripen and one of the most reliable in bearing.

SELECT NATIVE PLUMS

This class embraces hybrids and improved varieties of the native Plums, found growing wild in the Northern States. They partake of the rugged constitutions of their predecessors, and thrive and bear abundantly in cold locations where European and Japanese Plums are not successful.

De Soto. Of medium size; yellow marbled with purplish red. A standard native Plum that is widely planted. Fruit of the first quality. Tree is a moderate grower and bears young and profusely.

Forest Garden. A large, early Plum of good quality; nearly round; mottled red and yellow. A strong grower.

Hawkeye. Large; light, mottled red, with good, firm flesh. September.

PEACHES



Elberta Peaches

Banner. Yellow with deep crimson blush; excellent quality. Very hardy and claimed to bear well in the North.

Beer's Smock. A large, yellow-fleshed Peach. One of the most profitable market sorts. Late September and October.

Carman. Large, resembling Elberta; pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender, and of fine flavor; one of the hardiest.

Champion. Fruit very large; delicious, rich, sweet; white with red cheek. Freestone. Valuable because of its hardiness and productiveness. August.

Crawford's Early. Very large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, rich, excellent. Tree hardy, vigorous, fruitful. Freestone. First of August.

Crawford's Late. Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive, one of the best. Freestone. Last of August and September.

Elberta. Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of highest quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. It does well in all Peach sections, North and South, and is more freely planted than any other variety on account of its fine quality. One of the best known varieties.

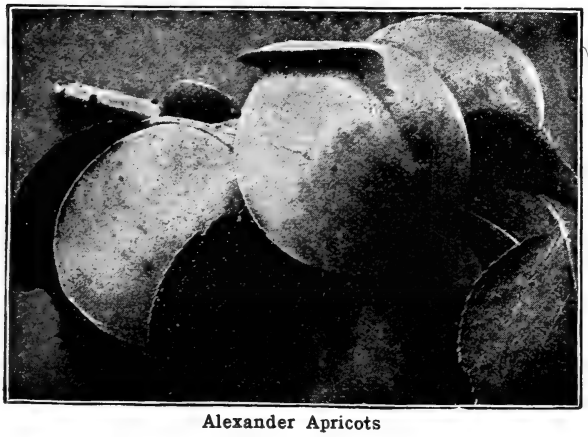
Kalamazoo. A leading market variety. Large; yellow; of fine quality. Extra productive and profitable. First of September.

Lemon Free. Shaped and colored like a lemon; large size; of excellent quality. Immensely productive. September.

Matthew's Beauty. Skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, firm, of excellent quality. Equal to Elberta in market qualities. Ripens later.

Niagara. Originated in western New York, where it has been well tested. Said to be equal to Elberta and Crawford in size, color and quality. Trees are strong growers and bear heavy crops of uniformly large fruit. It has not shown any tendency to blight or "yellows," and the fruit is sound and perfect. Early September.

Stump the World. Very large, roundish; skin white with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Freestone. End of August.



Alexander Apricots

APRICOTS

Alexander. Fruit large, oblong; orange-yellow flecked with red; juicy, sweet and of a most delicious flavor. Ripens early—a month before peaches—and is a most welcome addition to the list of fruits.

J. L. Budd. Large; white with red cheek; sweet and juicy. Strong grower and good bearer. Fine appearance makes it popular. Late.

Superb. A hardy Apricot, excellent in quality, firm, subacid. Tree a vigorous grower, heavy bearer. May be grown successfully in all peach regions and farther north. For hardiness it cannot be excelled.

GRAPES

SELECT BLACK GRAPES

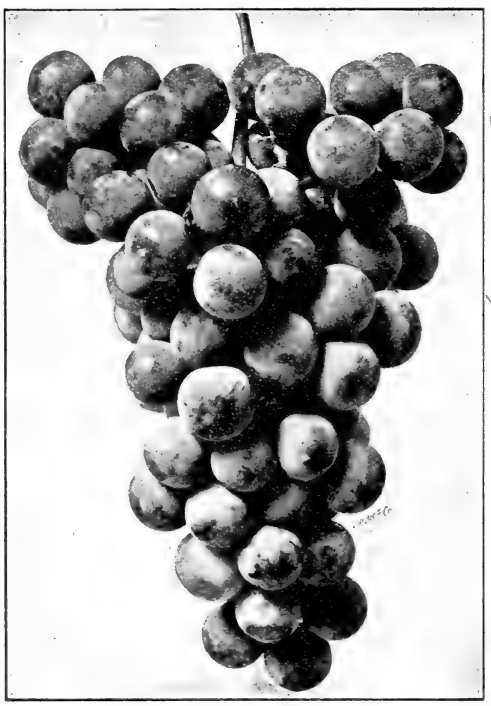
Campbell's Early. A new Grape of recent introduction. The flavor is rich, sweet and delightful. The clusters ripen very early and hold their berries well, keeping in fine condition a month or more. The vine is vigorous and bears abundantly. Should be widely planted.

Clinton. Bunches small and compact; berries small, sprightly. When thoroughly ripe is a good wine and table Grape and keeps well. Is extensively used for arbors on account of its vigorous growth and hardiness.

Concord. Decidedly the most popular Grape in America and deservedly so. Very hardy and productive, and succeeds over a larger range of soil than any other variety. Bunches large, shouldered and moderately compact; berries large and nearly round, covered with a profuse light blue bloom; adhere strongly to the stem. Skin thick, tough and does not crack. One of the best shipping Grapes.

Moore's Early. A good, early Black Grape; fair grower and bearer, ripens one week earlier than Concord, but requires age to do its best. Bunches large; berries very large.

Worden. Bunches large, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries very large, with thick skin. Vigorous and productive. Ripens a little later than Moore's Early.



Concord Grapes

SELECT RED GRAPES

The vines should always be laid down in winter and covered with earth or litter, especially north of forty degrees latitude.

Agawam. Dark red. One of the best of the Red Grapes; bunch variable in size; sometimes large and handsome; flesh tender and juicy; flavor is rich, sweet and aromatic. It can be kept much longer than most Grapes. Vine a good grower and bearer.

Brighton. Bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered; berries medium to large; skin thin, tough, brilliant in color; quality good to best. Vine a strong grower, hardy, healthy and productive. Ripens about the same time as Delaware.

Delaware. Bunch small, compact, sometimes shouldered; berries small and light red; skin thin but firm; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing; of best quality for both table and wine. A moderate grower, requiring rich soil and good culture to do its best. It is probably more widely planted than any other Red Grape.

SELECT WHITE GRAPES

The vines should be treated in winter the same as the Red Grapes.

Martha. Bunch medium, moderately compact, shouldered; berry medium in size, roundish, with flesh somewhat pulpy, a little foxy, but good. Ripens earlier than Concord, and is very hardy and vigorous. This is the White Grape for the northern planter.

Moore's Diamond. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round; skin thin, but tough; flesh tender, juicy, with but little pulp. Vine a good grower, hardy and productive. The fruit is of fine quality and is borne in clusters of uniform size, making a fine appearance.

Niagara. Bunch very large, handsome, often shouldered, compact; berries large, round; skin thin but tough, does not crack and carries well; has a melting, sweet flavor and aroma peculiarly its own. Ripens with Concord. Vine vigorous and productive but somewhat tender in the North. It is one of the finest Grapes grown.

In selecting fruits of all kinds it is not always the higher-priced plants that are the best, as often the lower-priced ones are in greater demand and are grown in such large quantities and planted so extensively that they can be produced at a much lower cost. For instance, the Concord Grape is planted in greater quantities than all the other kinds together.

CURRANTS

SELECT RED CURRANTS

Fay's Prolific. A popular Red Currant. One of the largest berries; skin thin and handsome. A good market sort.

La Versailles. A medium to large-sized Currant; very productive and sweet. Largely grown in France.

North Star. Bush very vigorous, upright, somewhat spreading, hardy and productive. Clusters medium length; berries medium size, dark red, comparatively of a mild acid.

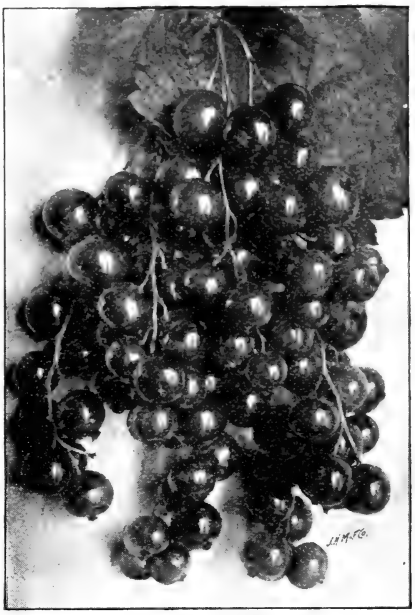
Perfection. A new Currant of recent introduction. A cross of Fay's Prolific and White Grape. Berries as large as Fay's, and the size is maintained to the end of the bunch. Bright red; rich, mild subacid flavor; prolific bearer. Has been awarded the highest medal of any new fruit of recent introduction.

Pomona. A new Red Currant of good size; beautiful, clear, bright red; sweeter than common sorts; ripens two weeks earlier than most varieties.

Red Cross. Berries of large size; long clusters; mild, pleasant flavor. Vigorous grower and very productive.

Red Dutch. An old, well-known Currant of good quality; berry medium size, borne in long clusters. Flavor just slightly acid. Very productive.

Victoria. Large; bright red; bunches long, berries medium size, of finest quality, firm and excellent for shipping purposes. Good, erect grower making a large, healthy bush, retaining its leaves longer than any other Currant. An unusually productive variety, and very profitable as a market sort. Ripens late, thus prolonging the season.



Victoria Currants

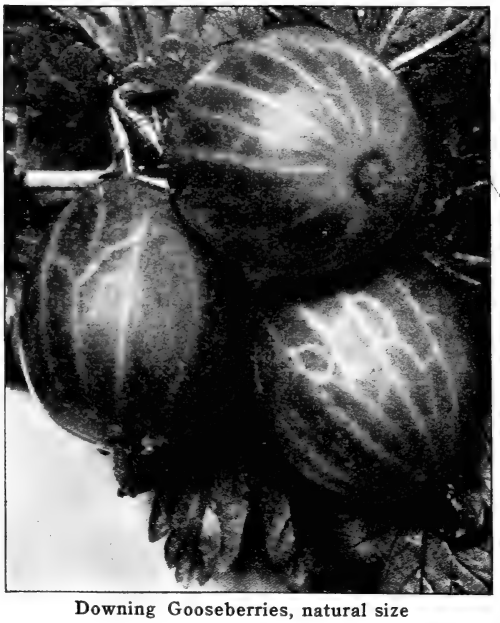
SELECT WHITE CURRANT

White Transparent. The largest and most productive White Currant. Bush vigorous, somewhat spreading; clusters long, berries large; of very attractive color, mild flavor and good quality. Fine for the table.

SELECT BLACK CURRANTS

Black Champion. Large berry; good quality; quite productive.

Black Naples. Good Black Currant; esteemed for jellies, wines and medical purposes.



Downing Gooseberries, natural size

GOOSEBERRIES

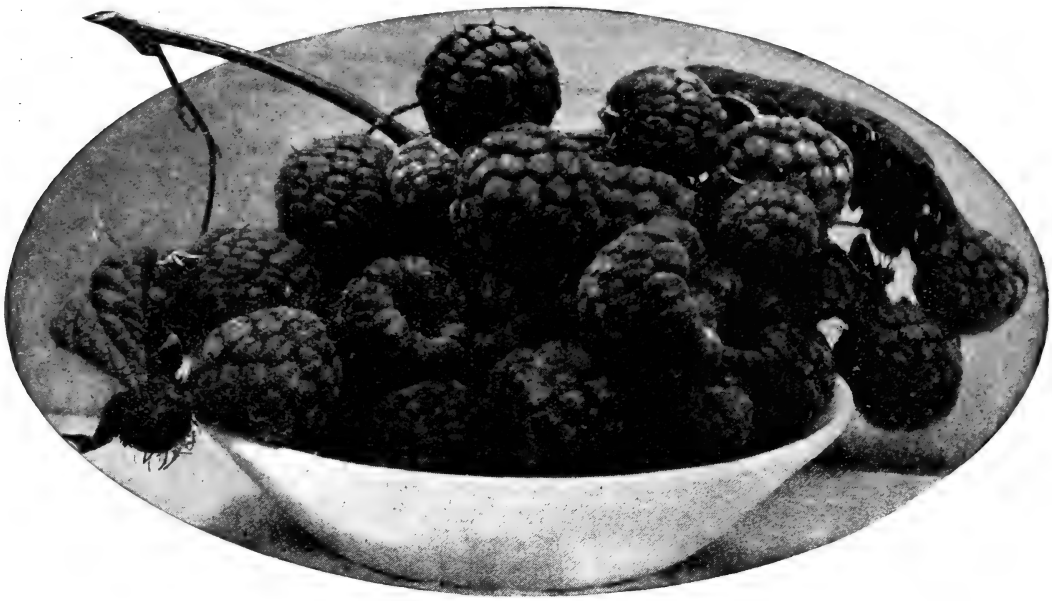
Columbus. Fruit of large size, oval, handsome; greenish yellow; finest quality. Plant a strong, robust grower, free from mildew.

Downing. One of the oldest and best-known Gooseberries. "The standard of excellence." Large, handsome, pale green; of splendid quality both for cooking and table use. Bush a vigorous grower and free from mildew. One of the best for home and market use.

Industry. Berries of largest size; excellent flavor, pleasant and rich; dark red when fully ripe. Strong, upright grower, an immense cropper, less subject to mildew than most of the foreign varieties. The best-known and most successful English Gooseberry.

Josslyn (Red Jacket). An American seedling of large size; smooth; of best quality. Prolific and hardy. Free from mildew.

Triumph. An American seedling of the English type; large; golden yellow. Moderate grower.



Cuthbert Raspberries

RASPBERRIES

SELECT RED RASPBERRIES

Columbian. Fruit very large; dark red, bordering on purple; rather soft. Plant a very strong, robust grower, hardy and very productive.

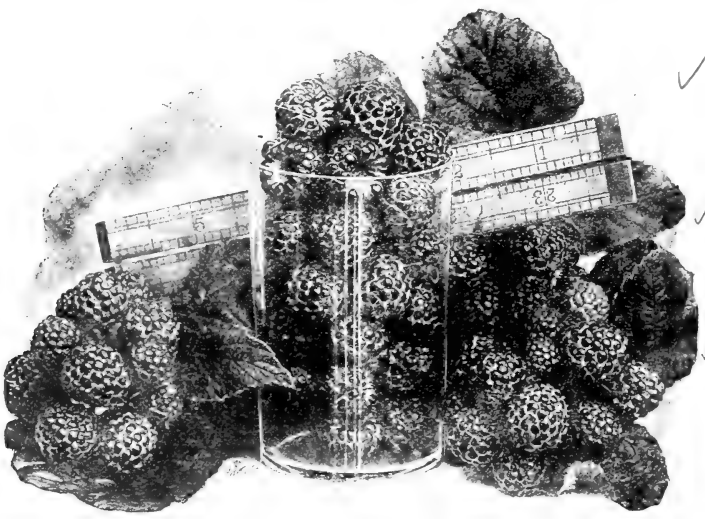
Cuthbert. A remarkably strong, hardy Raspberry; stands the northern winters and southern summers equal to any. Berries very large, conical; rich crimson; very handsome and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious.

Eaton. A new Raspberry of recent introduction. Strong and hardy but not a very tall grower; an immense cropper. Fruit larger than Cuthbert, of fine quality and quite firm. One of the best of the later introductions.

Marlboro. A good early variety for the North. Hardy and productive.

SELECT YELLOW RASPBERRY

Golden Queen. Large; beautiful amber-color; firm and of fine quality. Plant vigorous, hardy and remarkably productive.



Gregg Raspberries

SELECT BLACK RASPBERRIES

Cumberland. An old, reliable Raspberry of good quality. Hardy and productive. The berries are handsome, firm, and large; bush healthy and vigorous. Mid-season.

Gregg. One of the most valuable Raspberries of the Black-cap family. Fruit large, of good quality, with a medium season. The bush hardy and vigorous, and great yielder.

Kansas. A valuable early Raspberry; very large, handsome, firm and of fine quality. Excellent when planted with other varieties which will prolong the bearing season. Hardy and productive.

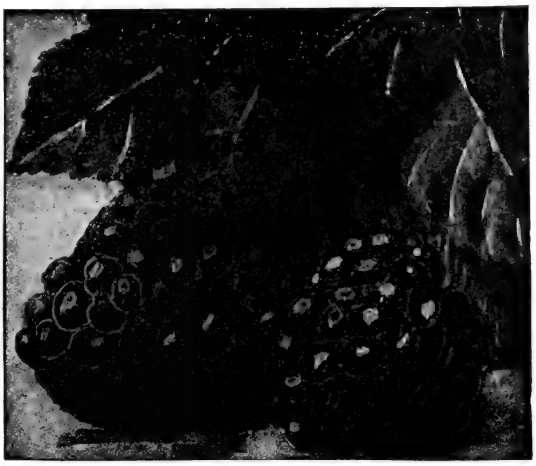
SELECT BLACKBERRIES

Ancient Briton. One of the best of the hardy Blackberries. Very vigorous and healthy; fruit-stems loaded with good-sized berries of fine quality that carry well to and bring highest price in market. For general planting for home or market in all sections, it is a first-class variety.

Eldorado. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. Berries large, jet-black; borne in large clusters and ripen well together. They are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep eight or ten days after picking.

Mersereau. A large, jet-black berry claimed to be the hardiest, standing uninjured in open field culture, where the mercury fell 25 degrees below zero. Never known to have rust, blight or other disease. Quality exceptionally sweet, rich, melting and luscious, being without core. Canes are exceedingly strong and of upright habit, yielding enormous crops. Season early to midseason.

Rathbun. A strong, erect grower, with strong stem, branching freely. Forms a neat compact bush, 4 or 5 feet high, producing its immense fruit abundantly. Fruit is sweet and luscious, without hard core; of extra-high flavor; jet-black; small seeds.



Rathbun Blackberries

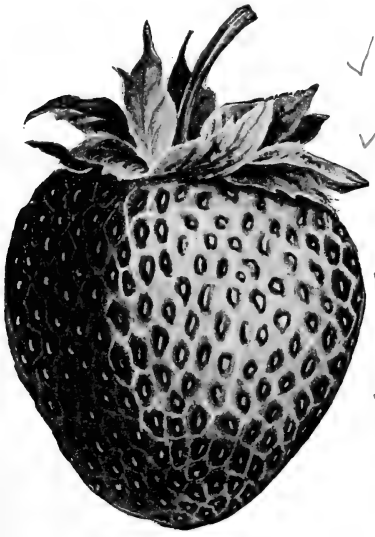
SELECT DEWBERRY

Lucretia. One of the low-growing, trailing Blackberries; in size and quality equal to any of the tall-growing sorts. Perfectly hardy healthy, quite productive. The fruit ripens early, is large, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core. Ripens about the time late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep the berries and vines from the ground, and not interfere with the needed cultivation. Tying to stakes is commonly employed to support the plants.

SELECT STRAWBERRIES

To insure the best success Strawberries must be freshly dug and shipped at once. Therefore we will ship them by mail or express, to give you the quickest possible delivery. They are often a disappointment when shipped with other stock.

Aroma. The best late market berry grown. Very firm and one of the best, if not the best shipper. Plant strong, healthy and good grower. Fruit large, uniform in size, of good color and quality. Extensively grown; very profitable.



Klondike Strawberry

Excelsior. The best early berry grown, being a week earlier than Klondike. Firm and good shipper, stands heat and drought second to none; exceedingly productive. Beautiful, deep blood-red to the center.

Klondike. This Strawberry is proving to be one of the most profitable for all growers, and is planted very largely. Season medium, continuing to ripen berries as late as the latest. Fruit is very large and regular in form, very firm, and a good shipper. Plants make a fine growth, and are healthy. We advise every one of our customers to test this variety.

Senator Dunlap. Season early to medium. Popular market sort. It withstands all conditions of weather beyond the average. Very productive. Dark red through and through. If you want a variety that will give you good returns, do not fail to plant Senator Dunlap.

Wilson. An old variety, nearly extinct, but still considered by many to be one of the best in heavy soils. Will not do so well in sandy soil. A sure cropper. Berries not the largest but of good size, firm and of good color, healthy, and will ship better than any other Strawberry that we know of. Best for canning.



Conover's Colossal Asparagus

SELECT ASPARAGUS

Many persons hesitate to plant Asparagus because of a belief that it is difficult to have a good Asparagus bed. This is not the case. The work of planting is simple. The ground should be plowed or spaded deeply, and enriched with well-decayed fertilizer. Set the roots in furrows 8 inches to a foot deep, depending upon the age of the plants, and a foot apart in the furrow. Spread out the roots evenly, and cover with soil, so the crown will be 2 to 3 inches below the surface. The rows should be 2 to 3½ feet apart. Keep the soil hoed well during the first summer, and in the fall mulch the bed with manure or compost, 2 to 4 inches deep. The next spring begin to hill up the rows, and cut sparingly. Full crops may be cut after the second year. Asparagus is a gross feeder, and the fertility of the soil should be renewed each fall.

Barr's Mammoth. The stalks are of mammoth size, bright green, sweet and tender. It is an immense yielder and very early, makes stalks strong enough for profitable cutting before any other variety. In earliness and appearance it is a great improvement on older sorts.

Columbian Mammoth White. A distinct Asparagus of strong, vigorous growth, producing very large, white shoots that, in favorable weather, remain white until 3 or 4 inches high, or as long as fit for use. Market-gardeners and those growing for canners find this a very profitable variety. It has superior tenderness and flavor, and grows remarkably uniform in shape and color.

Conover's Colossal. An old standard Asparagus of large size; tender and excellent in quality, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year. Deep green; crown very close.

Palmetto. A very early green Asparagus of even, regular size and excellent quality. It sells at quite an advance over other varieties on account of its mammoth size. The standard Asparagus.

SELECT RHUBARB (Pieplant)

Rhubarb is the earliest spring vegetable, and it may be made an excellent winter vegetable as well. In the fall dig up mature clumps, set them in earth in barrels and place in the cellar. New stalks will form and be a valuable addition to the menu. Set the crowns 4 inches below the surface, in rich, mellow soil, and spade coarse manure around them every spring and fall.

Hobday's Giant. Extraordinarily large and of excellent flavor. Vigorous and equally good for forcing or for open ground. The stems attain sometimes 4 feet in height and remain tender to the top.

Linnæus. Popular and the best for general use. Early; very large; productive; tender and very delicately flavored. Requires less sugar than other sorts, and is more desirable for canning and for use in preserves or pies.

We can also furnish the following varieties: **Daw's Champion, Early Raspberry, Monarque, Paragon, Prima Donna** and **Victoria.**

SELECT HORSE-RADISH

Horse-Radish is of the easiest culture. Plant the set in the spring in moist rich soil, small end down, with the top 1 inch below the surface, 15 inches apart in rows 3½ feet apart.

Maliner Kren. New Bohemian Horse-Radish. A much earlier and better producer than the common sort. Commended highly by the United States Department of Agriculture. The roots grow larger and whiter, and the quality is superior. Can be marketed much earlier than the ordinary sort. Maliner Kren has the true, pungent Horse-Radish flavor highly developed. It is smooth and plump, easy to grate, and of fine appearance when grated.

Ordinary, or **Common Horse-Radish.** Grown by gardeners for many years. Does not ripen or attain size as quickly as Maliner Kren, therefore cannot be placed on the market so early.

Hardy Shade and Ornamental Trees

There is no place complete without its ornamental or shade trees. There is such an extensive variety and diversity of form, such as globe-headed, weeping, pyramidal shapes and stately trees with their various colors of foliage and bark, that one can make a selection for any situation, whether wet or dry, and for street or avenue planting, lawns, parks, smoky cities, etc.

All our trees are nursery-grown, under the highest state of cultivation, two or three times transplanted, and with ample space for developing plenty of roots and shapely tops.

Acer · Maple

Campestre. English Cork-bark Maple. A native of Europe. A slow-growing, stocky tree, compact in habit.

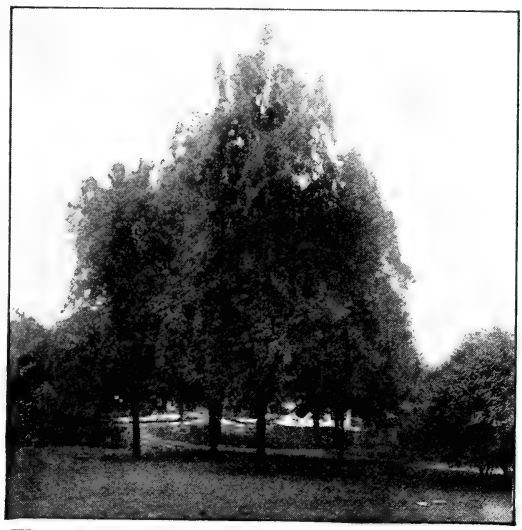
Dasycarpum. Soft or Silver Maple. An American species, of rapid growth, large size and irregular form. Foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree hardy and easily transplanted.

Dasycarpum Wieri laciniatum. Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. A remarkable and beautiful tree, with delicately cut leaves. Of rapid growth, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the cut-leaved birch. It ranks among the most interesting and attractive lawn trees.

Negundo. Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder. A native tree, maple-like in its seeds and ash-like in its foliage; of irregular, spreading habit and rapid growth.

Platanoides. Norway Maple. A large, handsome tree of spreading, rounded form, with broad, deep green, shining foliage, compact habit and stout, vigorous growth. A desirable species for street, park or lawn.

Platanoides Reitenbachi. Purple-leaved Norway Maple. A striking variety, with large, glossy green foliage in the spring, changing to a rich purple in summer. It is a more erect grower than the others, and a valuable ornamental tree.



Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple (*Acer Dasycarpum Wieri laciniatum*)



Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)

ACER, continued

Platanoides Schwedleri. Red-leaved Norway Maple. A distinct and beautiful tree with large, deep purplish red leaves in spring and early summer, changing to a purplish green late in the season. A hardy and vigorous tree and one of the finest for the lawn. This variety has been voted the most useful for general planting.

Pseudo-platanus. European Sycamore Maple. A rapid-growing tree, of handsome spreading form, with large leaves and smooth bark. Somewhat tender in the North.

Rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple. A native species, of medium size and rounded head. In autumn the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very conspicuous and ornamental.

Saccharinum. Hard or Sugar Maple. An excellent street and shade tree of upright, dense growth, the leaves turning to a bright yellow and scarlet in autumn. Grows well in all except damp and soggy soils.

Tataricum Ginnala. Siberian Maple. A native of Siberia. Dark, glossy green foliage, changing to the richest shades of crimson and orange in the autumn.

Æsculus · Horse-Chestnut

Glabra. Ohio Buckeye. Leaves smooth; flowers yellow; blooms in May; grows rapidly and forms a large, spreading tree.

Hippocastanum. Horse-Chestnut. This well-known species forms a large-sized tree, of handsome, regular outline; is very hardy and free from all diseases. In May it is covered with magnificent, erect spikes or panicles of white flowers lightly marked with red. Succeeds best on high ground and heavy soil. Will not thrive on low ground.

Ailanthus · Tree of Heaven

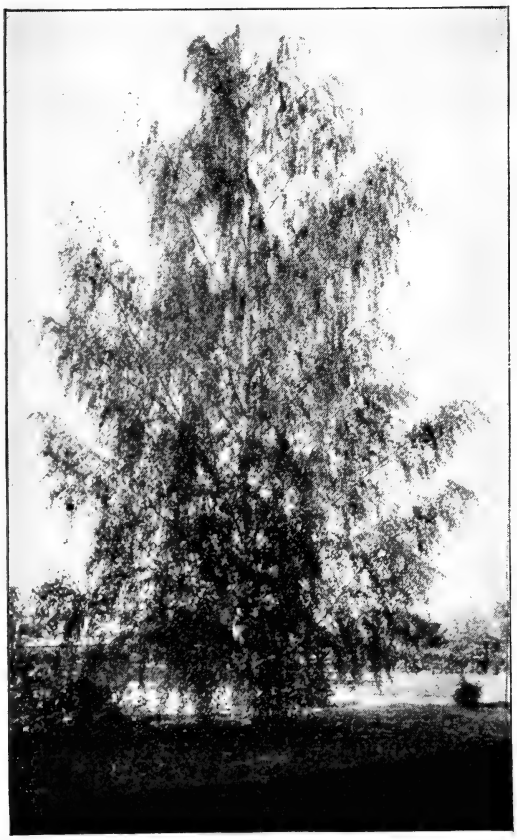
Glandulosa. Chinese Sumac Tree. An extremely quick-growing tree with feathery, tropical-looking foliage. Valuable because it thrives in smoky cities and in soils where other trees perish.

Alnus · Alder

Communis (*A. glutinosa*). Common Alder. A rapid grower and thrives in damp soil.

Incana. Speckled Alder. A stately tree of graceful habit with large foliage; perfectly hardy.

Incana laciniata. Cut-leaved Alder. A very ornamental variety with dark green and deeply serrated foliage.



Cut-leaved Weeping Birch (*Betula alba pendula laciniata*)

Aralia · Angelica Tree

Japonica. A distinct and handsome Japanese species, of spreading growth. Not adapted to general planting but desirable in producing a tropical effect, as its leaves are very large and attractive. The large spikes of white flowers in July are most beautiful.

Pentaphylla. See Shrubs.

Betula · Birch

Alba. European White Birch. Quite erect when young, its branches begin to droop gracefully with age; its bark is white and very effective in landscape views.

Alba atropurpurea. Purple-leaved Birch. Similar to the White Birch but of straggling growth and having purple leaves. It keeps the color of its foliage well during the season.

Alba pendula laciniata. Cut-leaved Weeping White Birch. The most beautiful of all Birches and, beyond a question, one of the most popular of all weeping trees. Its tall, slender yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. The finest specimen tree for lawn planting.

Alba pendula Youngi. Young's Weeping Birch. An effective tree as a single specimen. Its leaves, as well as all its branches, bend toward the ground.

Carpinus · Hornbeam

Betulus. European Hornbeam. A very slow grower; 12 to 15 feet; foliage thick and well adapted for making a dense hedge.

Catalpa

Bungei. Globe-headed Catalpa. A rapid-growing tree with a globe-headed mass of large, heart-shaped, deep green leaves lying like shingles on a roof, always making a symmetrical head; excellent for formal effects; quite hardy.

Foliis argentea. Silver-leaved Catalpa. Leaves are blotched and variegated with white.

Foliis aurea. Golden-leaved Catalpa. The large, heart-shaped leaves are a rich golden yellow in spring and early summer.

Foliis purpurea. Purple-leaved Catalpa. The young shoots, early in the season, show large, dark purple foliage changing later to green.

Speciosa. Hardy Western Catalpa. A variety which is said to have originated in the West. Blossoms in July, when few trees are in bloom. The flowers are large, very showy and quite fragrant. Its long, bean-like fruit is distinctly novel and ornamental. Leaves large, heart-shaped and yellowish green.

Celtis · Hackberry, or Nettle Tree

Occidentalis. Hackberry. A rare native tree that deserves much more general planting. Its light green leaves are glossy and pointed. The branches spread horizontally, forming a wide, elm-shaped head of medium size. Vigorous, hardy, healthy, thriving in all soils.

Tourneforti. Tournefort's Small-leaved Hackberry. A European species similar to the above, but of dwarfer growth and having smaller leaves. Perfectly hardy.

Cerasus · Bird Cherry

Acida semperflorens. Semi-double Flowering Cherry. A fine variety with semi-double, white flowers; strong, upright grower.

Caproniana ranunculiflora. Ranunculus-flowered Cherry. An upright grower, producing large, double, white flowers resembling those of a ranunculus.

Padus. European Bird Cherry. A pretty, ornamental tree, covered in May with long spikes of white flowers, followed by black berries.

Virginica. American Bird Cherry. A native species forming quite a large tree with elongated racemes of white, delightfully fragrant flowers, followed by dark purple fruit.

Cercis · Judas Tree, or Red Bud

Canadensis. American Judas Tree. A very ornamental, native tree of medium size, irregularly rounded form, with perfect heart-shaped leaves of pure green. The tree derives the name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers with which it is covered before the foliage appears. It deserves to be classed among our finest ornamental trees.

Cratægus · Hawthorn, or Red Haw

Azarolus. European Hawthorn. A tree with a round, spreading head; foliage large and handsome; fruit scarlet; very ornamental.

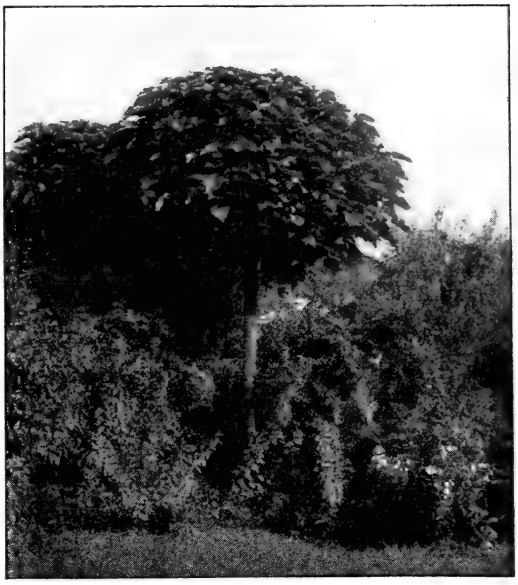
Azarolus Carrieri. Carrier's European Hawthorn. Foliage of a dark, glossy green; fruit large, dark red, showy and hangs to the tree long into the winter.

Crus-galli. American Hawthorn. A well-known native variety with very long sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red.

Pyracantha Lalandii. Evergreen Hawthorn. A new evergreen flowering Hawthorn keeping its leaves well into the winter. Strong, straight, upright grower, making a fine ornamental tree.

Elæagnus · Olive

Angustifolia. Russian Olive. A very hardy and quite rapid-growing tree, with silvery foliage; very striking in appearance. Its ability to endure extreme cold and drought makes it desirable for ornamenting lawns and for hedges.



Globe-headed Catalpa (*Catalpa Bungei*)

Fagus · Beech

Ferruginea. American Beech. Compact, medium-sized tree; light-colored, smooth bark; foliage glossy and attractive.

Sylvatica. European Beech. Of slower growth than the American, with darker bark and more compact habit. Excellent for screen purposes on account of its dense foliage.

Sylvatica laciniata. European Cut-leaved Beech. A tree of compact, elegant habit, attaining a large size. Its foliage is finely cut and fern-like, and its young branches are tendril-like in growth.

Sylvatica purpurea. Purple or Copper Beach. A strong, vigorous tree, with beautiful purple leaves in the spring that fade through the summer until they become almost green.

Sylvatica purpurea Riversi. River's Purple Beech. This variety differs from the ordinary Purple-leaved Beech by its compact, symmetrical habit of growth and crimson foliage early in spring, changing to a dark purple in summer. The finest of all purple-leaved trees.

Sylvatica quercifolia. European Oak-leaved Beech. Of dwarf habit; distinct, fine foliage. One of the finest Beeches.

Sylvatica tricolor. A strikingly new variety of the Purple Beech with its leaves bordered with fine rose-color.

The stock offered in this Catalogue is grown in our own nurseries. To have the stock reach you in the best possible condition the plants are fresh dug and the roots immediately "puddled," so that they are exposed to the air as little as possible. This is of vital importance to the plant.

Fraxinus · Ash

Americana. American White Ash. A well-known, native tree, tallest of the species; straight, clean trunk; smooth, gray bark and glossy leaves.

Aucubæfolia. Aucuba-leaved Ash. A beautiful variety with gold-blotched leaves. Not subject to summer scald.

Excelsior. European Ash. Somewhat smaller and more spreading than the American Ash, with short, thick trunk and darker foliage. Remains green in the fall.

Excelsior globosa de Deegen. Globe-headed Ash. A variety of compact, delicate, globular growth with large, myrtle-like foliage. Worked 6 to 8 feet high, it makes a very pretty tree.

Excelsior pendula. Weeping Ash. An odd tree with low head of long, horizontal and drooping branches. Makes a unique appearance when planted individually about the lawn.

Excelsior Thorpei. Thorpe's Upright-growing Ash. A new variety introduced by "Uncle" John Thorpe. Found growing in the South Park of Chicago. Straight, robust, upright grower, with dark green foliage and bark of bluish hue. Does not produce seed. We consider this one of the finest of the Ashes.

Excelsior tota aurea. Golden Ash. A new and perfectly hardy variety recently introduced

FRAXINUS, continued

from France. A distinct tree at all times on account of its golden yellow foliage in summer and yellow bark in winter. The leaves retain their color nearly all season, and are not subject to summer scald, as most other variegated varieties are.

Sambucifolia. American Black Ash. A small or medium-sized tree with fine foliage.

Gleditschia · Honey Locust

Triacanthos. Three-thorned Locust. A rapid-growing, native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. Grows well in cities where many other varieties fail on account of the smoke and gas.

Triacanthos inermis. Thornless Locust. A handsome tree of slender habit, almost spineless, and therefore more suitable for lawns. Grows well in cities and is not subject to borers as most other varieties of Locust.

Gymnocladus · Kentucky Coffee Tree

Canadensis. A fine native tree of dwarf size; a rapid, upright grower, with feathery foliage of a bluish green.

Juglans · Walnut

Cinerea. Butternut. A native tree, too well known to need much description. The nut is elongated, with a sweet, oily kernel.

Nigra. Black Walnut. Also a native tree much valued for its dark, rich wood. Makes a fine, large, spreading shade tree. The nuts are borne in heavy crops and are much relished by children.



Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*)

Kœlreuteria · Varnish Tree

Paniculata. From China. A hardy, small, round-headed tree, with fine-lobed leaves and large panicles of showy golden yellow flowers in the latter part of July. Leaves change in autumn to yellow.

Liriodendron · Tulip Tree

Tulipifera. Tulip Tree, or Whitewood. A magnificent native tree of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves of a light green, and beautiful, tulip-like flowers. Allied to the Magnolias and, like them, difficult to transplant, especially in large sizes.

Tulipifera panache. Variegated-leaved Tulip Tree. One of the finest variegated trees. The margins of the broad, glossy leaves are variegated with a very light green, giving the tree a striking appearance.

Magnolias

Acuminata. Cucumber Tree. A rapid-growing tree of pyramidal growth, with large, bluish green leaves from 6 to 9 inches in length, and yellow flowers having a purplish tint, blossoming in May and followed by fruit resembling a cucumber. When transplanting, the tree should be severely pruned.

Soulangeana. Can be grown as a large shrub or a small tree. Has large, massive leaves, 6 to 9 inches in length, and white-and-purple, cup-shaped flowers measuring 3 to 5 inches in diameter and appearing before the leaves. Considered one of the finest and hardiest of the foreign Magnolias, and one of the most ornamental of the species.

Tripetala. Umbrella Tree. A small tree with spreading branches forming an open head, with immense leaves and large, white flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter, appearing in June. Hardy and vigorous.

Morus · Mulberry

Tatarica. Russian Mulberry. Its peculiar merits are to withstand cold, drought and neglect; useful for windbreaks and for sheared hedges; has become very popular. It bears large crops of rather small, black, sweet fruit. It is very hardy, grows rapidly and makes a large tree.

Tatarica pendula. Weeping Mulberry. The most graceful and beautiful of hardy weeping trees, and is wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground parallel with the stem. These hang like the most delicate vines from a hanging basket, and are swayed by the slightest breath of wind. All who have seen it agree that with its lightness, gracefulness, and fineness of form and motion, it is without a rival, the most beautiful weeping tree. Its beautiful foliage is handsomely cut or divided into lobes, and is of a delightful, fresh-looking, glossy green and at the same time it bears delicately flavored fruit the size of a small blackberry which can be eaten or made into pies. The fruiting season lasts from four to six weeks. It is one of the hardiest trees, as it endures unharmed, not only the severe cold, but the far more destructive heat and drought. A long-lived tree flourishing in almost any soil or situation, wet or dry, and will be found particularly valuable where other weeping trees fail. When transplanting cut out all the small wood, leaving only about four or



Weeping Mulberry (*Morus Tatarica pendula*)

MORUS, continued

five main branches, and these should be cut back to within 18 to 24 inches of the graft. After the tree is well established, it will make a much finer tree if given a severe pruning each spring between March 15 and April 15. Too much cannot be said of this weeping tree.

Phellodendron · Cork Tree

Amurense. Chinese Cork Tree. A tropical-looking tree. The foliage and growth are akin to the ailanthus. It is of rapid growth when young, and forms a rather low, round head. Resists drought and heat and grows in almost any kind of soil except in a very moist one.

Our experience in Landscape work, making accurate surveys, treating the soil, laying out of private grounds, parks, etc., and the planting of Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, etc., as they ought to be planted, extends over many years of practical work. We can refer you to many large and small places for your inspection.

Platanus • Sycamore, or Plane Tree

Occidentalis. American Sycamore. A very fast-growing tree, attaining a large size, growing best in deep and rich moist soil. The peculiarity of the tree is the peeling of its bark, showing a dark, dull green or grayish white color; leaves large, palmately lobed. Suitable for street planting as well as near the water.

Orientalis. European Sycamore. Similar to the above but leaves more deeply cut.

Populus · Poplar

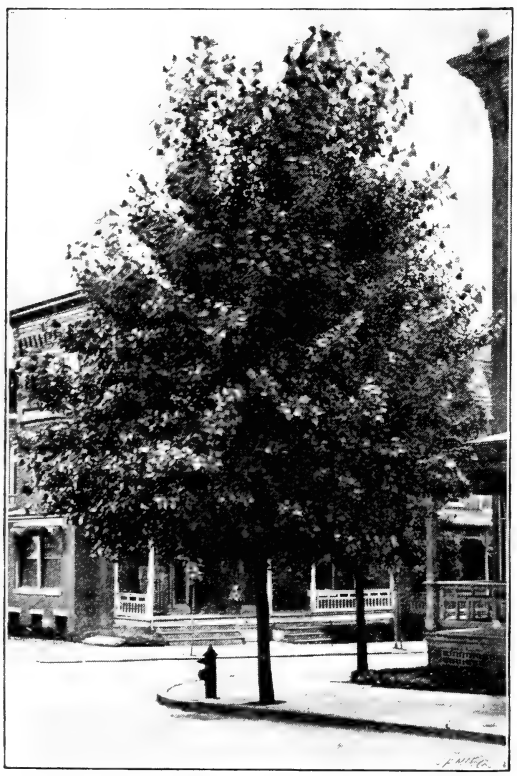
Alba. Silver Poplar. A vigorous, hardy tree of rapid growth and spreading habits. The foliage is of a dark green on the upper side and a silvery white beneath.

Angulata cordata robusta. The most vigorous of all Poplars; large foliage; forms a tall tree with splendid top, 75 feet or more in height.

Aurea Van Geerti. Van Geert's Golden-leaved Poplar. Has fine, golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; effective in masses.



Bolleana Poplar (*Populus Bolleana*). **A handsome, compact variety**



Carolina Poplar (*Populus Carolinensis*)

Balsamifera. Balsam Poplar; Balm of Gilead. A native tree, with thick, dark, ovate leaves, silvery beneath. The spicy gum of the buds is used medicinally.

Bolleana. Pyramidal Silver Poplar. Of recent introduction. A very compact, upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar. Leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath, with a trunk of a bluish hue.

Carolinensis. Carolina Poplar. Unexcelled for quick growth and effect. Pyramidal in form with handsome, glossy, serrated, deep green leaves. This is a tree that lives under the most adverse conditions. Succeeds well in cities where it resists the smoke and gas.

Fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. A well-known tree, remarkable for its erect, pyramidal growth. Largely used for quick effects and makes a striking feature in any landscape.

Grandidentata pendula. Weeping Tooth-leaved Poplar. A variety of rapid growth, with long, slender branches which droop to the ground. A characteristic feature of this tree is the profusion of its very long catkins early in spring long before the leaves appear.

Norway. Is said by some of our Minnesota nurserymen to be nearly identical in leaf and wood to the Carolina Poplar, and claimed to be much hardier.

Trichocarpa. Willow-leaved Poplar. A fine new Poplar of recent introduction, with long, oval leaves, dark green above and silvery beneath; of very vigorous growth. The fragrance of the resinous buds and leaves in spring is agreeable to most persons.

Prunus · Plum

Padus. See *Cerasus Padus.*

Pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. Grafted on native Plum, making it longer-lived than if propagated on the Myrobalan. The finest small, purple-leaved tree. The young branches are a very dark purple; the leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple and retain this beautiful tint until they drop, late in autumn.

Pyrus · Flowering Crab

Angustifolia. Bechtel's Double-flowering American Crab. The best of the Flowering Crabs. This elegant Crab is deserving of unlimited praise, being the most beautiful of all the Flowering Crabs. At a distance the pretty, medium-sized tree seems to be covered with dainty little roses of a delicate pink. Blooms when quite young. Is very fragrant.

Baccata fructu maximo. Siberian Large-fruited Crab. A small, spreading tree with compact crown. Growth hardy and wiry. Delicate, flesh-colored flowers. Has bright green, serrated, glabrous leaves.

Eliza Rathke pendula. Rathke's Weeping Crab. A Flowering Crab, with a decidedly pendulous or weeping habit; distinct.

Floribunda. This is of dwarf habit, single-flowering, beautiful carmine when in bud and white when open. The tree is very pretty when its clusters of red berries are displayed in the fall.

Floribunda atrosanguinea. Flowers crimson, produced in great profusion.

PYRUS, continued

Floribunda nivea polypetala. Snow-white flowers; distinct.

Floribunda Scheideckeri. A fine variety recently introduced; flowers quite double, red in bud, changing to pink or rose-color.

Parkmani. Parkman's Double-flowering Crab. Dwarf habit, a compact grower; flowers very double, dark rose, drooping, and retain their color until they drop from the trees.

Spectabilis alba flore pleno. Chinese Crab. Double, white, fragrant flowers in clusters.

Spectabilis rosea flore pleno. Similar to the former, but with double, rose-colored flowers.

Spectabilis Kaido. Japanese Crab. Flowers single, white and pink, produced in great profusion, followed by small fruit in clusters; ornamental and fine.

Quercus · Oak

Banisteri. Bear or Scrub Oak. Spreading shrub or small tree, rarely attaining a height of 20 feet. May be used for covering hillsides.

Bicolor. White Swamp Oak. Light grayish brown bark; handsome, large, sinuate-toothed leaves, which turn to a bright scarlet in autumn.

Coccinea. Scarlet Oak. Of rapid growth, pyramidal outline, especially fine in autumn with its brilliant-colored foliage. Grows well up in high and dry situations.

Fastigiata. Pyramidal Oak. A distinct, handsome form with upright branches forming a narrow, columnar head.



Bechtel's Double-flowering American Crab (*Pyrus angustifolia*). **Beautiful and fragrant**

QUERCUS, continued

Laurifolia. Laurel-leaved Oak. A species with laurel-like leaves, which assume a superb carmine tint in autumn.

Lyrata. Swamp Post Oak. A variety of European Swamp Oaks. Grows tall, with rather small, often pendulous branches. Prefers a moist soil.

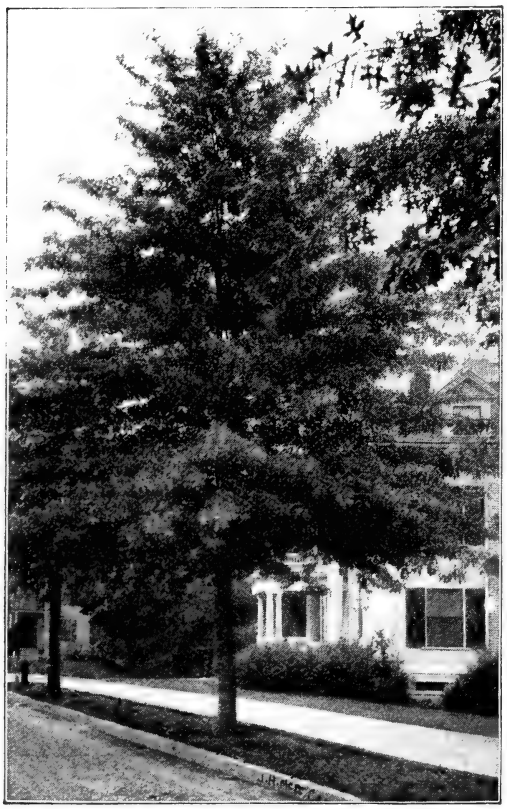
Macrocarpa. Mossy Cup or Bur Oak. A native tree of spreading form and vigorous growth; the largest of the Oaks. Foliage deeply lobed and branches corky.

Palustris. Pin Oak. Handsome tree, grows rapidly; finely divided, deep green foliage changing to a bright red in fall. Prefers a somewhat moist soil.

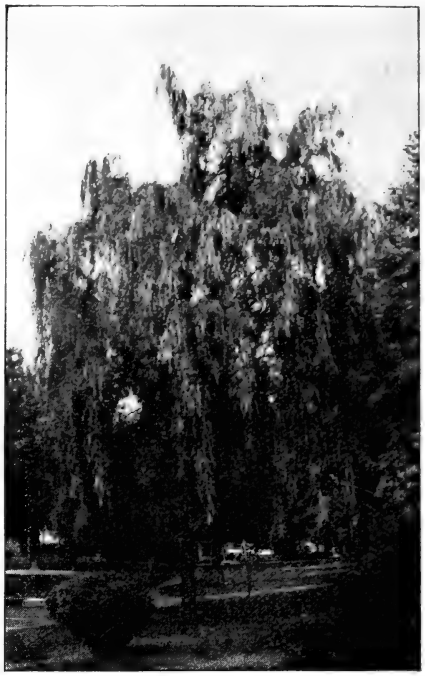
Robur. English Oak. A broad-spreading, slow-growing tree with dark green, dentate foliage. Handsome when young, and attains an immense age. Retains its foliage until very late in fall.

Robur Concordia. English Golden Oak. One of the finest of the golden-leaved ornamental trees. The rich yellow foliage rarely, if ever, scorches in the sun. It is a good, healthy grower and very conspicuous in a collection.

Rubra. American Red Oak. An American species of large size and rapid growth; foliage purplish red in fall.



Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)



Weeping Willow

Salisburia

Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo

Adiantifolia (*Ginkgo biloba*). Maidenhair Tree. A Japanese tree of compact, pyramidal habit. The leaves are similar in form to those of the maidenhair fern. Very effective for the lawn. Rapid grower and perfectly hardy.

Salix · Willow

Babylonica. Babylonian Weeping Willow. An Asiatic species of upright growth and weeping habit; perfectly hardy, and a rapid grower, with long slender, olive-green branches.

Discolor. Pussy Willow. A shrub or short-trunked tree. Buds very large and nearly black; leaves smooth and bright green above, whitish beneath. Catkins appear early in spring before the leaves.

Laurifolia. Laurel-leaved Willow. This superb tree has the most glossy and shiny foliage of any tree in our climate. Leaves are long, broad and thick and fully as beautiful as those of the bay tree.

Niobe aurea. Golden Weeping. A new variety. Habit similar to the Wisconsin Weeping Willow except that the branches are a golden yellow. Hardy as far north as Minnesota.

Regalis. Royal Willow. Of medium, upright growth with light gray branches and narrow, silvery gray leaves, making it a great contrast among others of the varieties of Salix.

SALIX, continued

Vitellina aurantiaca. Russian Golden Willow. This is valued very much for its bright golden-barked twigs in winter, for the effect of which it is much planted.

Vitellina Britzensis. Bronze-barked Willow. Attractive in winter, when the bark turns red. Similar to *Cornus Sibirica.*

Wisconsin Weeping. Of drooping habit, and hardier than Babylonica. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold.

Sorbus · Mountain Ash

Americana. American Mountain Ash. A tree of coarser growth than the European variety, producing larger and lighter-colored berries.

Aria chrysophylla. White Beam Tree. Very ornamental on account of the contrasting colors of the upper and under sides of its foliage. Leaves oblong, oval in shape, dark green and glabrous above and white-tomentose beneath; fruit orange-red. Slow grower; distinct.

Aucuparia. European Mountain Ash. A fast-growing, medium-sized tree with abundant clusters of bright scarlet berries in the fall and winter. Very desirable on account of its showy fruit.

Aucuparia foliis aurea. Golden-leaved European Mountain Ash. Golden leaves early in spring, turning to natural green about the first of June.

Aucuparia nana. Dwarf European Mountain Ash. Of dwarf, robust, upright growth, with large, dense foliage. New and distinct.

Aucuparia pendula. Weeping Mountain Ash. A beautiful variety of rapid growth and pendulous habit.

Aucuparia quercifolia. Oak-leaved Mountain Ash. Flowers and fruit like those of the European Mountain Ash and leaves shaped like those of the Oak.

Taxodium · Cypress

Distichum. Deciduous or Southern Cypress. A stately tree with small, feathery, light green foliage. Grows best in swampy soil but can be grown on high and dry ground.

Tilia · Linden, or Basswood

Americana. American Linden, or Basswood. A western, rapid-growing, large-sized, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Dasystyla. Crimean Linden. A vigorous tree with bright golden bark, very attractive in winter. Leaves darker green and softer than those of the common European Linden.

Europæa. European Linden. Darker bark and smaller foliage than the American variety. When in blossom its yellow flowers are very fragrant.

TILIA, continued

Europæa argentea. White-leaved Linden. Similar to the other European varieties excepting that its foliage is light green above and silvery beneath. Not quite so strong a grower as the common sorts.

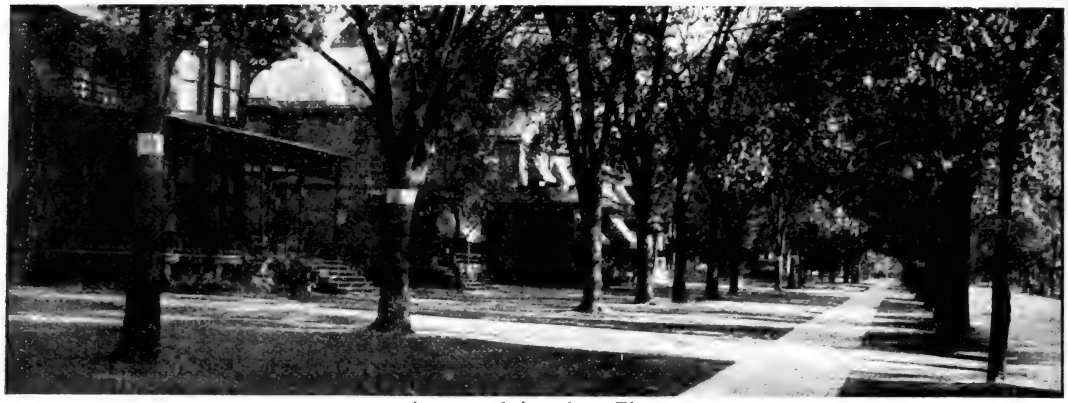
Europæa platyphyllos. Broad-leaved Linden. A tree of about the same size as Europæa, but readily distinguished from it by its larger and rougher leaves.

Ulmus · Elm

Americana. American White Elm. The king of the shade trees east of the Rocky Mountains. A rugged, hardy, native tree of our forests and of the entire West. It is the most characteristic tree of this region and one of the most beautiful. Its habit is at once majestic and graceful, and the wide-spreading head, borne usually at a considerable height on a straight and shapely trunk, affords ample shade and shelter. It is one of the most valuable trees for ornament and shade, and one of the most extensively and generally planted. Endures our cold winters, summer drought, winds and neglect more than any other tree. The great American ornamental tree.



American Linden (*Tilia Americana*)



Avenue of American Elms

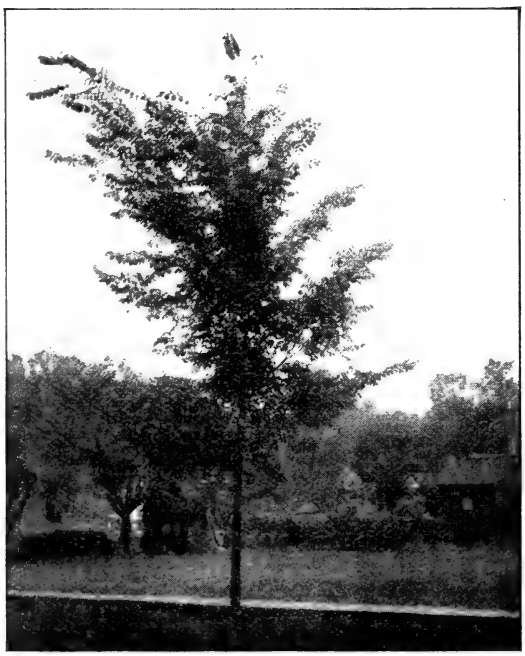
ULMUS, continued

Americana variegata. American Variegated Elm. Small leaves sprinkled over with silvery spots. Variegation constant. Moderate grower.

Campestris. English Elm. Similar to the American Elm but a closer-topped tree, attaining great size in time. Grows and withstands conditions in the cities better than the American.

Campestris corylifolia rubra. Purple Filbert-leaved Elm. Has large leaves similar to those of the hazelnut, which are of a purplish color when unfolding, becoming green later. Foliage distinct and tree ornamental.

Campestris crispa. Curly-leaved Elm. A distinct variety with narrow, oblong, curved leaves deeply cut, with twisted teeth giving the margin a fringed appearance.



American White Elm (*Ulmus Americana*)

ULMUS, continued

Campestris Dampieri aurea. Dampier's Golden-leaved Elm. Foliage of a bright golden yellow with a greenish streak through the center. A very striking variety.

Campestris Doveii. Dove's Large-leaved Elm. A tree of quick growth. Foliage large and dark green; bark smooth and grayish. A superb shade tree and highly ornamental.

Campestris Huntingdoni. Huntingdon's Large-leaved Elm. A very rapid grower, of erect habit; bark clean and smooth. One of the finest of the European varieties.

Campestris media variegata argentea. Silver-variegated Elm. Small leaves sprinkled over with silvery spots; variegation constant.

Campestris stricta purpurea. Purple-leaved Upright Elm. The leaves are purple when young, changing later to a dark green.

Campestris superba. Blandford's Large-leaved Elm. A fine and superb variety of vigorous growth, with large, long, dark green leaves; fine for avenue planting.

Campestris umbraculifera. Spath's Globe-headed Elm. A very ornamental, globe-headed tree. Grafted on a stem at any height it will produce a perfect, compact ball- or globe-shaped tree without pruning. Makes a growth of 5 to 8 feet in diameter in twelve to fifteen years. Leaves are very small and smooth. Many times used in place of bay trees, but needing much less attention, and answering the purpose as well or better. Perfectly hardy, and very ornamental wherever planted. Note half-tone reproduction on the front cover page. This tree is about fifteen years old, and may be seen at our Nurseries, where it is admired by many.

Scabra pendula Camperdowni. Camperdown Weeping Elm. A fine specimen tree for the lawn. Branches grow horizontal and downward, and as the tree grows older, the branches droop to the ground making a showy tree. The leaves are large, handsome, dark green and leathery. The tree seldom exceeds a height of 15 feet, but often spreads out 25 to 30 feet.

Conifers · Evergreens

Evergreens are plants of beauty at all seasons—summer or winter. There is no place complete without them. There is such a great variety in Firs, Spruces, Arborvitæs, Junipers, etc., which, in color-effect and peculiarity in growth, for windbreaks and landscape planting, cannot be excelled by any other trees.

They are simply marvelous, when you consider that you can get hardy trees grown in all parts of the world and bring them to one place and enjoy them at little expense.

We have dropped from our list all varieties that are tender.

Evergreens may be planted in the spring during April and the first part of May, and it is also a very good time to plant them the latter part of August and first of September, especially if we have plenty of rains. At this time of the year they should be given an abundant supply of water when planting. This should be put in the hole after the tree is set and the soil has been well rammed around the tree and before the hole is filled. Then fill the hole with nice, loose soil, and mulch.

Evergreens ought to have a good, prepared soil to do their best, and most of them do not want a wet situation. Manure must not come in contact with their roots, but may be used for mulching to a great advantage.

Evergreen roots can stand but little exposure to the sun and air, and therefore, when received, if not ready to plant them, they should be heeled in the ground at once and given a good drenching of water. If not shipped with a ball of earth they should be puddled well before heeling in or planting. Make a puddle of water and soil in a tub, stir well until it is of the thickness of cream, then dip the roots well in this mixture.

Planting is a very important feature and should be done with the utmost care. They should not be planted too deep, nor too shallow, as the roots of most evergreens in their natural state are very shallow. After the roots have been well covered with fine soil then, with your foot or stamper, press the ground very firmly. After the ground has been firmly tramped around the roots, loose soil should be put around the tree until the hole is level. Then mulch them, if possible, to prevent evaporation.

Evergreens will be lifted with balls of earth and wrapped in burlap with little additional expense. In this way they may be planted most successfully, as they are then the least exposed to the sun and air.

Abies · Spruce

Alba. White Spruce. A native of Wisconsin and Minnesota, with short, light silvery green foliage, and dense, pyramidal growth, retaining branches to the bottom. Hardy.

Alba aurea. Golden White Spruce. Similar to the White; foliage has a tint of yellow.

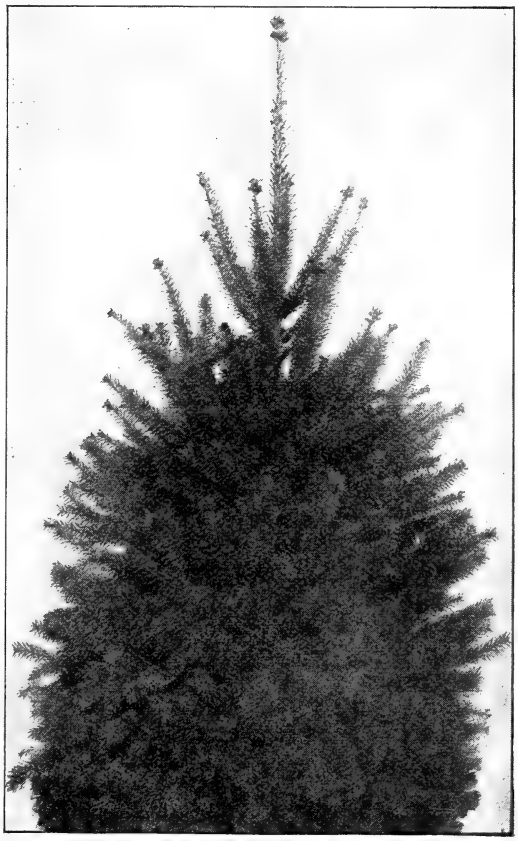
Balsamea. Balsam Fir. A handsome, symmetrical tree, especially when young, with beautiful leaves, dark green above and lighter beneath. Will grow on wet ground as well as in better soil.

Canadensis. Hemlock Spruce. An elegant, upright-growing tree with graceful, drooping branches, and loose, open growth, making it distinct from all other trees. Suitable for hedge or specimens. Does best in moist soils.

Canadensis compacta. Dwarf Hemlock Spruce. A compact form of Hemlock Spruce.

Cærulea Hudsoni. Hudson's Glaucous Spruce. Similar to the White Spruce, but of dwarf habit and with glaucous leaves.

Concolor. Silver Fir of Colorado. A native of Colorado, with large, broad foliage, varying in color from glaucous blue to light green. Makes a fine, stately tree and withstands heat and drought better than most Evergreens. Still new and rare.



White Spruce (*Abies alba*)

ABIES, continued

Douglasi. Douglas' Spruce. Another species from Colorado. Large, conical form, branches spreading; horizontal leaves, light green above and glaucous below.

Excelsa. Norway Spruce. A handsome tree of rapid growth, graceful habit and dark green, dense foliage. It is an excellent tree for single specimens, hedges and windbreaks and for this reason ought to be more generally planted around the farm, where windbreaks are a necessity and comfort.

Excelsa aurea. Golden Norway Spruce. A species of the Norway Spruce that changes its leaves to a golden yellow color, most noticeable in the fall. New and rare.

Excelsa Barryi. Barry's Norway Spruce. Of dwarf, compact habit with short, crowded branches and dark green, shining foliage that is very attractive.

Excelsa conica. Conical Norway Spruce. A conical variety of the Norway Spruce with shorter and more upright branches.

Excelsa elegans pendula. Weeping Norway Spruce. A variety of the Norway Spruce with large foliage and irregular, drooping branches.

Excelsa Ellwangeriana. Elwanger's Norway Spruce. Another peculiar dwarf species of the Norway Spruce, of strong, compact growth, with deep green foliage that is short, stiff and sharp-pointed, giving it a bristle-like effect.

Excelsa Finedonensis. Finedon's Norway Spruce. A curious variety changing the color of its foliage during the season from a pale yellow to a bronzy brown and finally to a light green.

Excelsa monstrosa. Large-leaved Norway Spruce. A strong, robust-growing variety which forms few thick branches clothed with rigid, thick leaves; distinct.

Excelsa pumila. Dwarf Norway Spruce. Of perfectly symmetrical form, dwarf in habit, very dark foliage and a desirable tree for small lawns or cemeteries.



Red Cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*)

ABIES, continued

Excelsa pumila glauca. Dwarf Blue Norway Spruce. Another form with glaucous leaves.

Excelsa pumila pygmæa. A very dwarf form with yellowish green foliage.

Excelsa pyramidalis. Pyramidal Norway Spruce. A vigorous, upright variety with the branches ascending at narrow angles, forming a narrow pyramid.

Nigra. Black Spruce. Similar to the White Spruce but having darker and shorter foliage.

Nigra Doumetti. Doumett's Black Spruce. A robust and most symmetrical variety of the Norway Spruce, with short, light green leaves and of very regular growth.

Parryana glauca. A species similar to the Blue Spruce, with bluish green foliage.

Pectinata. European Silver Fir. Of rapid growth and upright habit. Admired for the glossy dark green needles that are silvery white beneath.

Pectinata pyramidalis. Pyramidal Silver Fir. Like the foregoing but is of pyramidal form.

Pungens. Colorado Blue Spruce. An evergreen, originating on the Rocky Mountains, that has no superior except in color. The needles of this variety are short, sharp, shining and pungent, varying in color from light green to nearly blue. Hardiest of all, and will make a beautiful tree in any soil or climate.

Pungens Kosteriana. Koster's Blue Spruce. This is the bluest strain of the Colorado Blue Spruce selected by Mr. Koster and grafted to make specimen trees of the finest blue.

Juniperus · Juniper

Communis aurea. Douglas' Golden Dwarf Juniper. Hardy and of dwarf habit, changing from a yellow to a coppery hue with bright yellow tips in the fall. Fine for rockery and border planting.

Cupressifolia fœmina. A dwarf shrub, seldom growing over 3 feet; of spreading habit and leaves light green with a bluish tinge, making a pretty bush.

JUNIPERUS, continued

Japonica. Japan Juniper. A native of Japan. A dwarf, dense, bushy evergreen with glaucous green foliage.

Japonica aurea. Golden Japan Juniper. Similar to the foregoing but more spreading, with a beautiful golden color that is constant throughout the summer.

Japonica variegata aurea. Variegated Juniper. Like the Japonica, but with a few branchlets of pure white tints throughout the foliage.

Sabina. Savin Juniper. A dwarf shrub of spreading habit. Fine for rockwork or hillside planting. Does well in the poorest of soils.

Sabina variegata. Savin's Variegated Juniper. A variety similar to the above with branchlets variegated creamy white.

Sinensis mascula. Similar in growth to our Virginiana except that its growth is somewhat more open and its needles are more sharp and pointed.

Sinensis variegata. A dwarf, dense form, making a beautiful, compact growth with dimorphic leaves, the tips of the new growth somewhat white.

Virginiana. Red Cedar. A tree native of America, of many different types and varying much in growth and foliage according to the different localities. The one we grow is very hardy, of symmetrical form and with shining green foliage turning a coppery hue in the winter. It may be used as a specimen or for hedges, and may be trimmed to any shape desired.

Larix · Larch

Europæa. European Larch. A deciduous conifer of upright, pyramidal growth. Particularly beautiful in the spring when covered with its new growth of delicately green foliage, and again in autumn when the needles turn to brilliant yellow before dropping. A valuable timber tree.

Pinus · Pine

Austriaca. Austrian or Black Pine. A robust-growing variety, with long, stiff, dark green needles. Good for windbreaks and shelters and does well in any soil.

Excelsa. Himalayan Pine. Similar to the White Pine excepting that the graceful, drooping needles are longer and more silvery in color.

Laricio Corsica. Corsican Pine. A large tree with stout, spreading branches and long, stiff, dark green needles.

Mughus. Dwarf Mountain Pine. A unique tree of dwarf growth and spreading habits; valuable for foreground planting, rocky banks, terrace slopes and lawn planting.



Austrian Pine (*Pinus Austriaca*)
A typical Klehm tree as prepared for shipment. Note compact head and sturdy trunk.

PINUS, continued

Ponderosa. Yellow or Bull Pine. A lofty tree from our western coast, hardy, quick-growing, with long needles of silvery green.

Strobus. White or Weymouth Pine. A handsome, rapid-growing tree with bluish green needles that are very fragrant and soft to the touch. Adapts itself to all soils, even the poorest. It is the most important timber tree, the wood being straight-grained, soft and nearly pitchless.

Strobus nivea. Showy White Pine. A low form of irregular habit; almost silvery white foliage.

Strobus umbraculifera. A White Pine of very dwarf growth and globular shape. It seldom exceeds 3 inches of growth a year.

Sylvestris. Scotch Pine. Valuable for shelter belts, screens or windbreaks. It is a rapid-growing tree with erect shoots of silvery green foliage. Very hardy.

Thuya · Arborvitæ

Occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. Our native Arborvitæ, commonly known as White Cedar. Will stand pruning, without injury, to any desired shaped hedge or specimen plant, if not done between August 1 and October 1.

Occidentalis argentea. Silver-variegated Arborvitæ. An Arborvitæ of dwarf habit, making very little growth each year. It is green in the early part of the season, and in the latter part the young branchlets are a variegated silvery white, making it very distinct and attractive.



American Arborvitæ (*Thuya Occidentalis*)

THUYA, continued

Occidentalis Columbia. A new variety of recent introduction that has so many good points in its favor as a Golden Arborvitæ that it will be more extensively grown when better known. Perfectly hardy, never winter-scalds, and makes a good growth each year. It retains its color well, but is brightest the latter part of the season.

Occidentalis compacta. Ball-shaped American Arborvitæ. As specimen plants they attract great attention by their natural ball- or globe-shaped growth, which can be improved by a little pruning. The foliage is fine and of a pleasing shade of green.

Occidentalis Ellwangeriana. Ellwanger's Tom Thumb Arborvitæ. A variety of dwarf, spreading habit, with light green, heath-like foliage. A class by itself. Needs a little winter protection when small, to protect it from winter-scald.

Occidentalis Frœbeli. Globe-shaped; similar to Globosa in leaf and growth except more upright.

Occidentalis globosa. Globe-headed American Arborvitæ. Resembling the Compacta, but with coarser and flat leaves.

Occidentalis Hoveyi. Hovey's Arborvitæ. A distinct variety of globular and dwarf habit, that has fan-shaped leaves of bright green. Fine and hardy.

THUYA, continued

Occidentalis nana aurea. Dwarf Globe-headed Golden Arborvitæ. A good companion to the Columbia. Of dwarf, compact habit and very hardy. The foliage is a distinct golden yellow, most beautiful in the bright sunlight. It holds its color well throughout the year but is most striking in the fall when the color is more pronounced and makes it look like a ball of gold.

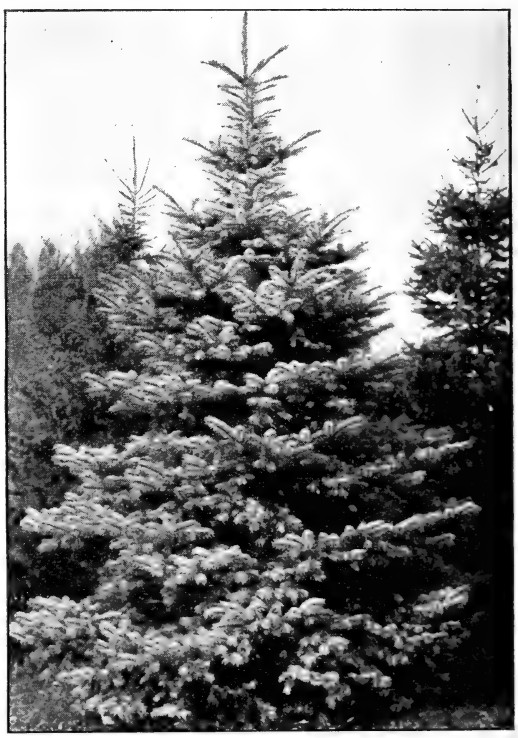
Occidentalis plicata pyramidalis. Nee's Plicated Arborvitæ. A distinct variety; hardy, pyramidal in shape and of slow growth, with rich dark green plicated leaves.

Occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ. The best of the Pyramidal Arborvitæs, growing naturally in a perfect columnar shape. The foliage is dense, of a bright green and retains its fine color well all the season.

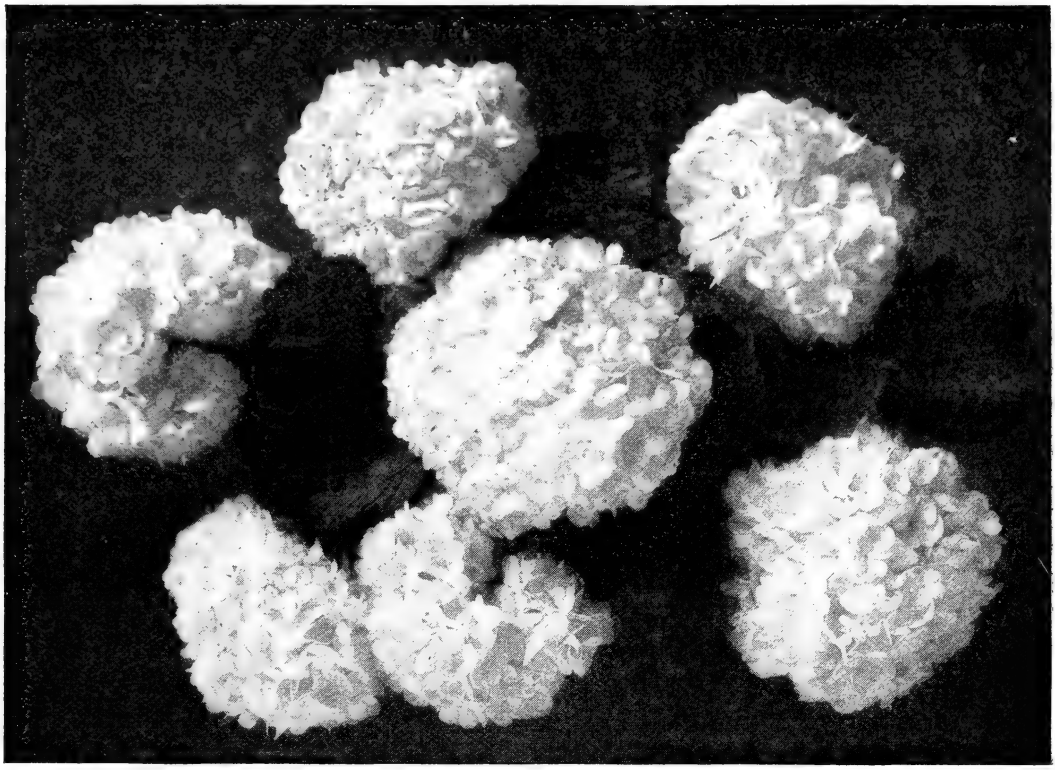
Occidentalis Sibirica. Siberian Arborvitæ. The hardiest of all Arborvitæs. The leaves are of a bluish green, a color not found in any other of its species, making it desirable as a specimen or for hedges and screens.

Occidentalis Vervæneana. Dwarf Golden Arborvitæ. A hardy, rapid-growing variety in which the green and yellow foliage is intermingled, the yellow predominating. The color is most constant all the year.

Occidentalis Wareana lutescens. Fine for contrasting with other varieties, on account of its peculiar shade of olive-green foliage. Being a moderate-growing variety, is well adapted for foreground planting.



Colorado Blue Spruce (*Abies pungens*). See page 26



Hardy Common Snowball (*Viburnum Opulus sterile*). See page 40

Deciduous Shrubs

Shrubs are indispensable, whether on private places, parks or any grounds. They may be used in any situation to beautify the place. Around the porch, at the base of the house, at the entrances, in your perennial borders, as specimens or wherever planted they always make a handsome effect.

The assortment is such that flowers may be had during the entire growing season, together with the various colors of bright yellows, brilliant reds, somber shades of purple and variegated foliage; and the winter effect in some of the species is very striking, especially so when they come in contrast with the white snow, such as the Cornus with its red or yellow bark, and Thunberg's Barberry with its bright red berries that hang on the bushes during the entire winter.

Amelanchier · Juneberry

Canadensis. American Juneberry. A tall, upright-growing shrub with small, spreading branches, producing white, cherry-like blossoms followed by small purplish fruit, sweet and edible.

Amorpha · False Indigo

All Amorphas are valuable for massing, and will grow well on poor soil and in shady places where other shrubs will not thrive.

Fragrans. Sweet Bastard Indigo. A hairy shrub; flowers dark purple. June and July.

Fruticosa. False Indigo. Resembling the foregoing, with rather larger flower-spikes, and two weeks later in flowering.

Glabra. Smooth-leaved False Indigo. Foliage glaucous green, very dark in color; flowers purple.

Lewisi. Lewis' Bastard Indigo. Of larger growth than the preceding varieties and of later introduction.

Aralia · Angelica Tree

Japonica. See under Hardy Shade and Ornamental Trees.

Pentaphylla. Japanese Five-leaved Angelica Tree. Splendid for rocky banks slopes and mass-plantings. Slender, prickly branches and luxuriant, lustrous foliage until late in autumn.

Baccharis · Groundsel Tree

Halimifolia. Groundsel Tree, or Salt Bush. Valuable for seashore planting and well adapted for dry and rocky slopes. Most attractive in fall, with its fluffy white seed-vessels and dark green foliage.



Japanese Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergi*). **Unsurpassed for low hedges**

Berberis · Barberry

Ilicifolia. Holly-leaved Barberry. Low-growing shrub with shining, dark green leaves, ovate, tapering at the base, coarsely spiny, toothed, partially evergreen. Leaves retained till late in winter.

Japonica. Japanese Barberry, Improved. Similar in habits to the *Berberis Thunbergi*, but of more vigorous, denser and upright growth. This variety is propagated by grafting, making the plants all true and alike.

Thunbergii. Thunberg's Japanese Barberry. Not too much can be said of this low-growing shrub. It is neat and dense in growth, and graceful because of its short, horizontal and drooping branches. Small, bright green, spoon-shaped leaves, changing to a brilliant scarlet and gold in the autumn. The yellow flowers are followed by scarlet fruits which last and keep their color well through the winter. For low hedges, borders of taller shrubs, planting around the base of buildings, or elsewhere, this shrub is unsurpassed.

Vulgaris. Common European Barberry. The most vigorous grower of the Barberries. Handsome in spring, with its golden yellow flowers and light green foliage; and in fall, with its bright scarlet fruits, remaining through the whole winter.

Vulgaris purpurea. Purple-leaved European Barberry. Similar to Vulgaris, but not quite so strong a grower, and with purple foliage all summer. Valuable for its foliage in massing and hedging.

Caragana · Pea Shrub

Arborescens. Siberian Pea Shrub. A native shrub of Siberia, often growing to a dwarf tree; pea-shaped yellow flowers in May.

Calycanthus · Sweet-Scented Shrub

Floridus. This unique shrub grows rapidly upright; foliage rich; flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar, agreeable odor. Blossoms in June and at intervals afterward. Not quite hardy north of 40 degrees latitude.

Cephalanthus · Button Bush

Occidentalis. This shrub grows well in moist or wet ground, and its curious blossoms on long stems, which hang all summer as brown seed-balls, are very picturesque.

Chionanthus · White Fringe

Virginica. A handsome, ornamental shrub, with graceful, drooping panicles of white flowers which are quite fragrant and borne in fringe-like clusters above the plant. The leaves are large, thick and leathery, and handsome at all seasons.

Clethra · Sweet Pepper Bush

Alnifolia. A dwarf shrub valuable for its showy spikes of white, fragrant flowers, appearing late in summer. Grows best in a moist, shady place.

Corchorus · Globe Flower; Kerria

Japonicus flore pleno. Double-flowering Kerria. A dwarf shrub valuable for planting in the foreground of shrubberies. Has bright green branches and is very ornamental even after divested of its leaves. Flowers double, yellow, similar to the buttercup, borne well above the plant. Blooms most abundantly in May and sparingly all through the summer.

Cornus · Dogwood

Sibirica. Siberian Dogwood. The best of the Cornus varieties, on account of its red branches, which are very showy in winter. Will grow more readily in moist places than in dry soil. If cut back freely in the latter part of March, it will form a better bush and heighten the color of the branches in winter.

Sibirica aurea Gouchaulti. A new variety with green leaves mottled with yellow; do not scorch so easily in the sun.

Sibirica flaviramea. Golden-twigged Dogwood. New. A good contrast with Sibirica, the branches turning a bright golden yellow in winter.

Sibirica Spathii aurea. Siberian Golden-leaved Dogwood. A new variety; foliage broadly margined with bright yellow. Leaves will often burn if planted in the bright sun in this vicinity.

Sibirica variegata. Siberian Silver-leaved Dogwood. Similar to the Golden-leaved except that the leaves are margined with white.

Cydonia · Japan Quince

Japonica. Japanese Quince. As single shrubs on the lawn they are very attractive, and for edges of borders or groups of trees they are especially adapted. Their large, brilliant red flowers are among the first blossoms in spring, covering every branch and twig before the leaves are developed.

Japonica cardinalis. Similar to the former, but with deep scarlet flowers.

Japonica Gaujardi. Flowers semi-double; salmon-orange.

Japonica nivalis. Another form of Japonica, but with pure white flowers.

Japonica Simoni. Flowers semi-double and of a velvety, dark red color.

Desmodium · Bush Clover

Penduliflorum. Lilac-colored Bush Clover. A very desirable, late-blooming plant, blossoming in September when few other hardy plants are in bloom. The lilac-colored, pea-shaped flowers bloom in great masses, never ending until the frost cuts it down in October. The foliage is dull green on the upper side, and a dainty light green beneath; the under side of the leaves is covered with very fine, short hairs, or down; the under branches swaying in a gentle breeze are very handsome. This is graceful and desirable for planting in masses or foreground of shrubbery.

Deutzia

Gracilis. Slender Deutzia. Flowers pure white. Fine for bordering taller shrubs. Blossoms about the middle of June.

Lemoinei. Lemoine's Deutzia. A new dwarf variety of the Gracilis type. Free-flowering, but carrying its pure white, widely open flowers in erect panicles.

Lemoinei compacta. Lemoine's Compact Deutzia. Of more compact habit than the above variety.

Pride of Rochester. Large-flowering Deutzia. The best of the tall-growing varieties of Deutzia. Showy, early and large-flowering sort that blooms in May before the others. Flowers are double, white, tinted with rose on the outer edge.

Scabra. Rough-leaved Deutzia. Very vigorous; flowers white, single, bell-shaped in small bunches. A tall-growing variety.

Wellsi. Wells' White-flowering Deutzia. Double, white flowers; medium-dwarf habit.

Diervilla · Weigela

A vigorous native shrub of southern Alleghany Mountains, often called Bush Honeysuckle on account of its abundance of rather small flowers resembling Hall's Honeysuckle. It grows from 5 to 8 feet in height, retains its leaves well throughout the season whether wet or dry, and is excellent for bank or hillside planting, or wherever a rough shrub is wanted.

Lutea. Yellow-flowering.

Multiflora. Crimson-flowering.

Sessilifolia. Yellow-flowering.



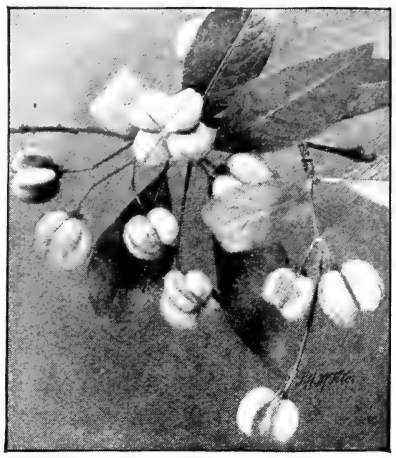
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester

Euonymus

Strawberry or Spindle Tree

Alatus. Cork-barked Strawberry Bush. A dwarf shrub with curious cork-barked branches. Leaves very small; fruit bright red, remains a long time on the branches. Foliage turns bright red in autumn; very picturesque.

Europæus. European Spindle Tree. A tall-growing variety with smooth, green bark. Often called the Burning Bush on account of its freely produced red berries which hang on the branches long after the leaves have dropped. The leaves turn a bright crimson-scarlet in fall.



Euonymus Europæus

Exochorda · Pearl Bush

Grandiflora. Pearl Bush. A very hardy, tall-growing shrub, producing large white flowers in great profusion; very showy and effective during the blooming season, which lasts two to three weeks.

Forsythia · Golden Bell

Fortunei. Fortune's Golden Bell. Of slender, upright growth. The yellow, bell-shaped flowers appear two weeks before the leaves.

FORSYTHIA, continued

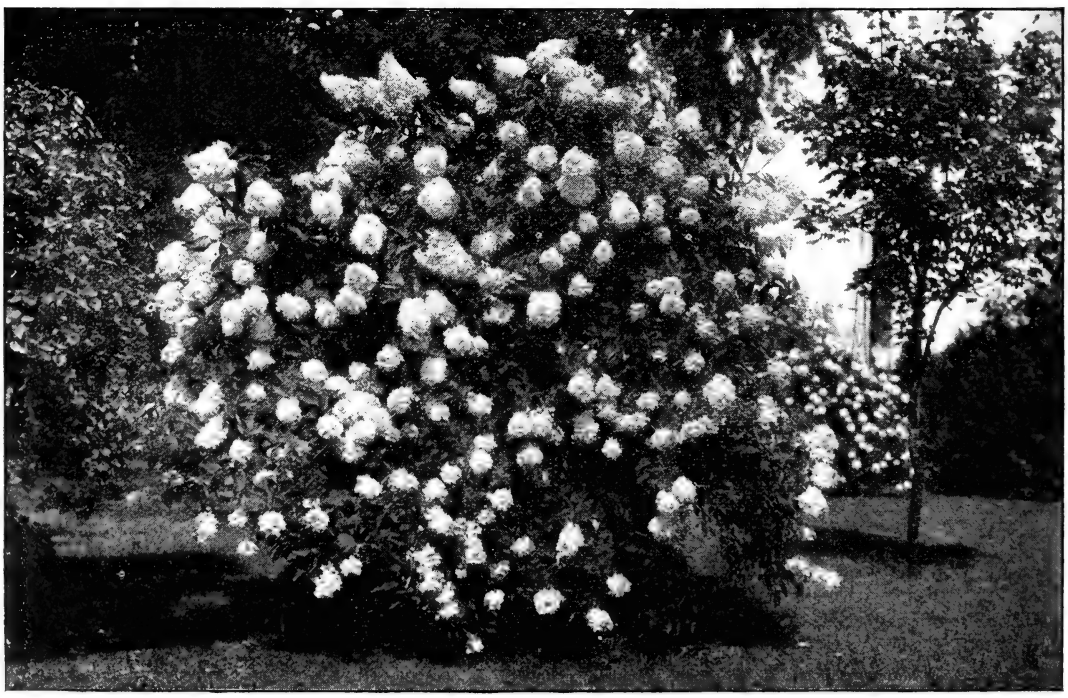
Fortunei variegata aurea. Golden Variegated-leaved. Similar to the former but with green foliage slightly mottled with yellow.

Intermedia. Hybrid Golden Bell. The earliest showy-flowering shrub. Its great profusion of bell-shaped flowers appear two or three weeks before the leaves, making it one mass of yellow that is striking in appearance and very noticeable at a long distance. These flowers usually remain on the branches three or four weeks before fading. The shrub is hardy and its shining leaves remain unchanged until late in fall. Free from disease and fungi and most reliable in habit of flowering in the middle West. It is noteworthy in many respects.

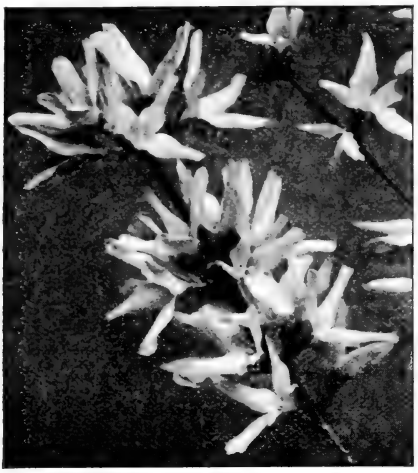
Suspensa. Drooping Golden Bell. A shrub resembling Fortunei in its flowers, but the growth is somewhat drooping. The plant makes a strong growth.

Halesia · Silver Bell, or Snowdrop

Tetraptera. Silver Bell. A large shrub with pretty, white, bell-shaped flowers in May. It is distinguished by its four-winged fruit, 1 to 2 inches long.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. Showy, graceful and permanent



Forsythia intermedia (see page 32)

Hibiscus

Althea, or Rose of Sharon

The Hibiscus, or Altheas, are fine, free-growing, flowering shrubs of the easiest cultivation. Very desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom. Nearly all the Altheas require protection in this locality.

Admiral Dewey. Pure white.

Anemonæflorus. Dark, vinous red.

Boule de Feu. Very double; bright red.

Duc de Brabant. Very double; dark red.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double; white; exterior rosy.

Lady Stanley. Semi-double; rosy white.

Pæoniæflorus. Very double; vinous red.

Rubis. Deep red.

Snowdrift. Pure white.

Hippophae

Sea Buckthorn

Rhamnoides. A very ornamental shrub on account of its foliage, which is elongated, grayish white in color and similar to the Russian Olive. The foliage gives a striking effect in masses. The bushes grow 8 to 12 feet high. They bear clusters of orange-colored berries in the fall. Must be severely pruned when transplanted. Responds well in almost any kind of soil.

Hydrangea

Arborescens alba grandiflora. Snowball Hydrangea. A splendid new variety with large, pure white flowers. It commences to bloom just after the flowering season of the early spring shrubs and continues until late in August.

Paniculata grandiflora. Familiar to almost everyone as the most conspicuous shrub in any collection during midsummer and early fall. Its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight, changing finally to pink and green. It delights in rich soil, plenty of water and lots of sunshine. It requires close pruning in early spring before the leaves appear. Cut back at least one-half of the previous year's growth or even almost to the ground. In this manner it will produce fewer flowers but much larger and finer panicles. It always responds to good treatment.

Hypericum · St. John's Wort

Prolificum. A hardy, low-growing, dense shrub of fine, symmetrical form, seldom exceeding 2 or 3 feet in height. The yellow flowers are borne profusely in July, August and September. Especially adapted to foreground planting.



Snowball Hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens alba grandiflora*)



Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera grandiflora*)

Lespedeza · Bush Clover

Bicolor. A small shrub from Japan. Very ornamental. The foliage resembles the clover leaf, and the small violet-purple, pea-shaped flowers droop in profusion in pendulous branches in August and September. A good, slender shrub for the border.

Ligustrum · Privet

Amurense. Amoor River Privet. A comparatively new shrub from Asia, similar to the California Privet, but perfectly hardy. The flowers are pure white and fragrant, similar to a small lilac. Valuable for grouping, single specimens and especially for hedges, for which it is used a great deal where the California is not hardy.

Ibota. Japanese Privet. A new variety, similar to the former; branches spreading and curving.

Ovalifolium. California Privet. This variety is very fine for ornamental hedges, and makes a fine specimen shrub, holding its shining leaves late in winter. The flowers are white, in spikes, and quite odoriferous. Not hardy in this locality, but valuable in the South.

Regelianum. Regel's Privet. A low shrub with horizontal, drooping and spreading branches. It is hardy, graceful and sufficiently dense for hedge purposes.

Lonicera · Honeysuckle

Alberti. A dwarf shrub with violet, bell-shaped flowers, and narrow leaves. A very hardy variety, somewhat creeping.

Fragrantissima. A strong-growing variety with fragrant, white flowers in early spring.

Grandiflora. One of the most vigorous upright growers of the Honeysuckles. When in bloom it is one mass of large pink flowers. Best of the tall varieties.

Grandiflora alba. Similar to the above except that the flowers are white.

Morrowi. A bush of spreading habit. The yellowish white flowers are followed by red fruit which remains on the plant a long time and is very ornamental.

Mundeniensis. A new variety of upright growth with white flowers, later turning to yellow.

Orientalis. A bushy, upright, vigorous grower with pinkish flowers followed by black fruit.

Ruprechtiana. Similar in habit to the Morrowi, the flowers having a tinge of pink.

Sibirica. A variety from Siberia, of upright growth, with pink flowers.

Tartarian Pink. A variety growing 6 to 8 feet high, with blush-white flowers, early and sweet. Very hardy.

Tartarian Yellow. Similar to the former except that it bears yellow flowers and yellow fruit.

Mahonia · Ashberry

Aquifolia. Holly-leaved Ashberry. A dwarf ornamental shrub with shining, prickly foliage, deep green during the summer, turning to reddish brown in the fall and winter. Nearly evergreen. Small yellow flowers during May. Suitable for rockery and small shrubbery groups.

Myrica · Wax Myrtle

Cerifera. A low-spreading shrub with shining myrtle-leaved foliage, being very fragrant and nearly evergreen, holding its leaves far into the winter; very desirable.

Philadelphus · Mock Orange

Bouquet Blanc. A new variety of medium height—4 to 5 feet—with double, white, very sweet-scented flowers. Very floriferous. The bush is one mass of white when in bloom.

Coronarius. An old-time favorite with upright branches; flowers creamy white in clusters along the stems. Blossoms in June. One of the best.

Coronarius folius aureus. Golden-leaved Mock Orange. A dwarf shrub with golden foliage. Valuable on account of its leaves not scorching when planted in sunny situations.

Dianthiflorus plenus. A dwarf variety, with double, cream-colored, fragrant flowers.

Falconeri. A very graceful, wide-spreading shrub with pure white, fragrant flowers.

Grandiflorus. The most vigorous of the species. Its long, irregular branches are clustered with large, slightly fragrant flowers.

Lemoinei erectus. A dwarf, upright grower of compact habit; flowers small and pure white, borne in great profusion.

Mont Blanc. A dwarf variety with semi-double, sweet-scented flowers. Very floriferous.

Nivalis. A tall, upright grower; very free-flowering and odorless. The best pure white sort.

Scabra. Forms a large, spreading bush; strong grower; flowers large and waxlike with yellow centers. An old, favorite variety.

Souvenir de Billard. Large, single, white flowers, blooming somewhat later than other varieties.

Speciosissimus. One of the best, growing 6 to 10 feet in height, branching freely and producing large panicles of fragrant flowers with orange centers.

Sutzmanni. A medium, upright-growing variety with pure white, single flowers.

Prunus · Plum

All the Prunus when grafted on native Plum are longer-lived than when grafted or budded on the French Plum (Myrobalan) or peach, especially north of 40 degrees latitude.

PRUNUS, continued

Japonica alba flora pleno. Almond. A dwarf shrub of good habit; very double white flowers, which fill the branches until they bend beneath their weight of bloom. Flowers appear before the leaves.

Japonica rubra flora pleno. Almond. Similar to the foregoing but with double pink flowers.

Maritima. Native Beach Plum. A handsome shrub in cultivation, on account of the great profusion of its early spring bloom, followed by bright crimson fruit. Is fine for shore planting, and grows well in sandy soil where many other plants fail.

Triloba. Flowering Plum. The finest of the family. Makes a shrub about 5 feet in height, is strong in growth, and has large, double, pink flowers, resembling small roses, which are borne in great profusion along its branches. Blooms a little later than the common Flowering Plums.

Ptelea · Hop Tree

Trifoliata. A large shrub of rapid growth and robust habit; trifoliate leaves, winged fruit borne in clusters; flowers in June.

Trifoliata aurea. Similar to the above but with bright yellow foliage, which does not fade or burn in the sun but retains its brilliant color until frost.



Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*)



Flowers of Rose Acacia (*Robina hispida*). See page 37

Rhamnus · Purging Buckthorn

Cathartica. Where a tough and close, compact hedge is wanted, there is nothing hardier in all the hedge plants that we know of than this Buckthorn. It may be trimmed at any time of the season, and will always ripen up its wood so that there will be no winter injury. If cut back several times after planting, it becomes very thick close to the ground. It seldom grows over 8 feet, but can be trimmed to any desired shape or height. The leaves are dark green and shining; flowers are very small, and the black fruit is the size of a small pea, and very ornamental. Immune from insect injury.

Frangula. A handsome lawn shrub with shining foliage and attractive pink fruit.

Imeretina. A new shrub of upright growth with thick, dark green, lustrous leaves, 2 to 3 inches in diameter and 8 to 9 inches long. Perfectly hardy.

Rhodotypos · White Kerria

Kerrioides. Japanese White Kerria. An interesting shrub from Japan. Handsome in growth, with shining, dark green leaves, and the flowers are white, single, four-petaled, blooming sparingly through the season and followed by black, shining fruit in the fall. Does well in any soil.

Rhus · Sumac

Aromatica. Sweet-scented Sumac. A low-growing shrub with handsome, thick foliage, colors to a bright scarlet in fall; will grow on poor and rocky soil.

Cotinus. Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree. Often called the Smoke Bush on account of its misty purple flowers which it bears in June. Leaves take on a reddish tint in the fall.

Glabra. Smooth Sumac. Very effective in autumn with its crimson seed and foliage.

RHUS, continued

Glabra laciniata. Smooth Cut-leaved Sumac. A handsome, dwarf variety very striking on account of its deeply cut leaves resembling a fern. The leaves are dark green above, glaucous below, turning to a rich red in autumn.

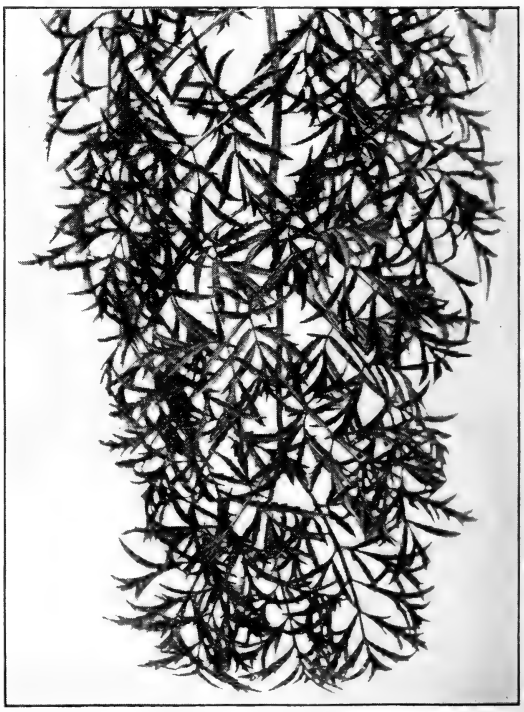
Typhina. Staghorn Sumac. A native shrub growing to a height of 10 feet; very effective when planted in masses, on account of its rich fall coloring.

Typhina laciniata. Cut-leaved Staghorn Sumac. A tall, velvety, hairy species growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet, with large, fern-like leaves. Like all Sumacs its autumn color is very attractive.

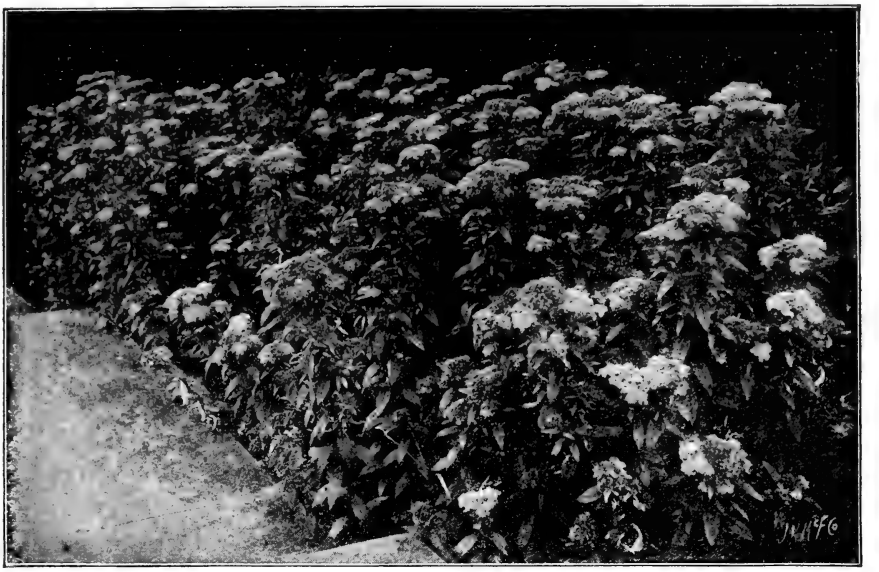
Ribes · Flowering Currant

Alpinum. European Mountain Currant. Of dwarf, compact habit, growing very symmetrical, with fragrant yellow flowers during May.

Aureum. Yellow-flowered Currant. A very showy, yellow-flowering shrub, which blooms in great profusion soon after the Forsythias. The flowers are followed by black fruit. The plant attains a height of 5 to 8 feet. This Currant is widely planted, both because of the beauty of its flowers and the attractiveness of its foliage, which assumes striking colors in early autumn. Very hardy and ornamental.



Cut-leaved Elder (*Sambucus laciniata*)



Spiræa callosa Frœbeli. A valuable pink variety

Robinia · Locust

Hispida. Rose Acacia. A dwarf shrub with pink, pea-shaped flowers, blooming in great profusion in May and at intervals during the season. The bush resembles the moss roses in appearance. It should be cut back severely when transplanted. Very effective in masses.

Sambucus · Elder

Laciniata. Cut-leaved Elder. An upright-growing shrub with drooping branches. Leaves very dark green and finely cut, resembling a fern. Does best when cut back severely each season before the growth starts. Grows best in moist soils.

Nigra aurea. Golden-leaved Elder. Does best when planted in the bright sun, and severely pruned each season before the growth starts. Especially adapted for massing in moist situations.

Shepherdia · Buffalo Berry

Argentea. A vigorous, stout, thick, branchy shrub, with a profusion of spurs, often growing to a small tree 8 to 10 feet in height. Valuable for ornamental planting because of its silvery foliage. The inconspicuous flowers are followed by yellow fruit. Will withstand extremes of cold and drought.

Spiræa

Arguta. The best of the early, white-blooming Spireas; dwarf in habit, free-flowering, and especially adapted for foreground planting.

Billardii. A sparsely twigged variety; flowers pink; blooms nearly all summer.

SPIRÆA, continued

Bumalda. Of dwarf habit, seldom exceeding 18 inches in height, with narrow foliage and rose-colored flowers; blooms throughout the greater part of the summer.

Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. The brightest crimson flowers of all the Spireas; dwarf and compact in habit, seldom exceeding 2 feet. Blooms freely in June and at intervals during the entire season. Fine for border or foreground planting or wherever a dwarf shrub is desired.

Callosa alba. Of dwarf, compact habit, with upright branches; large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer. About 1 foot in height.

Callosa Frœbeli. When this becomes better known by landscape men it will be more freely used than any other Spirea excepting Van Houttei. The habit of the plant is similar to that of Anthony Waterer. Flowers not quite so brilliant, but just as free-flowering. It grows to a height of about 3 feet.

Callosa rosea. Similar in habit and growth to Callosa alba, but has rose-colored flowers.

Callosa superba. Very dwarf; showy pink-and-white flowers from June until fall.

Douglasi rosea. Of straggling growth; readily distinguished by its leaves, which are downy white beneath; spikes of rose-colored flowers in July and August.

Fontenaysii alba. Of slender, upright growth with long, narrow leaves and spikes of white flowers in July and August.

Fontenaysii rosea. Similar to the former but with rose-colored flowers.

Margaritæ. A handsome, free-flowering form with large, bright pink flowers in broad corymbs during July and August. Grows 4 to 5 feet in height.



Spiræa Van Houttei. Most popular of its class

SPIRÆA, continued

Nobleana. A sparsely twigged variety, with leaves grayish beneath, and pyramidal panicles of light pink flowers in June and July.

Opulifolia. Nine-barked Spirea. A tall, rough-growing variety with yellowish white flowers along the stem.

Opulifolia aurea. Like the above, but with dull yellow foliage that is not affected by the sun.

Prunifolia flore pleno. True Bridal Wreath. A moderate grower of irregular form, bearing small, double, white flowers close to the branches, making long garlands of snow-white bloom.

Rotundifolia flora alba. A distinct variety of upright growth and irregular, spreading branches, with showy umbels of pure white flowers and dark green, rounded foliage, which is held very late.

Salicifolia. Long, narrow, willow-like leaves, and rose-colored flowers in June and July.

Sorbifolia. A strong, upright-growing variety with handsome foliage resembling the Mountain Ash; large, showy panicles of white flowers, fading to a yellow, in July.

Trilobata. A distinct variety with three-lobed leaves, rarely exceeding 3 feet in height. Similar in flowers to Van Houttei, blooming a few days later. Excellent for foreground planting because of its graceful, drooping habit.

Ulmifolia. Leaves somewhat resembling those of the elm, and large, round clusters of white flowers in June.

Van Houttei. Commonly called Bridal Wreath. "The shrub for the millions." If you have room for only one shrub, plant this one. The habit of the plant is weeping yet upright, giving it a most graceful appearance, even when out of flower, be it summer or winter. Its garlands of showy white blossoms in early June are borne in dense clusters along the whole length of the branches which often bend to the ground under their weight. One of the finest ornamental shrubs we have to offer. An excellent single lawn plant, or for grouping with other shrubs of its class, or for massing with other varieties. Also a fine hedge plant.

Spiræa Van Houttei, continued

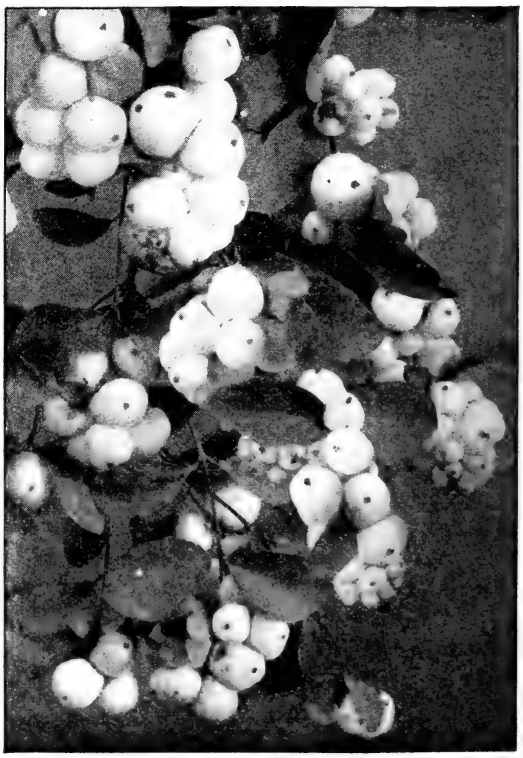
Symphoricarpos

Snowberry; Indian Currant

Racemosus. Snowberry. An ornamental shrub with small pink flowers. Characteristic because of its large white berries borne in such profusion as to gracefully bend the branches with their weight, and which are retained on the plant until cut by frost.

Vulgaris. Indian Currant. A dwarf, compact shrub of very pretty habit. Valuable because of its red fruit covering the upper part of its branches and remaining nearly all winter.

Vulgaris variegatus. Similar to the former. Variegated green-and-white foliage; little fruit.



Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*)

Syringa · Lilac

Alba grandiflora. White. Superb, pure white, single variety, with immense panicles freely produced.

Charles X. Dark red. One of the best of the Lilac family, producing very large trusses of dark, violaceous red flowers about a week later than the common varieties, and selling for the highest price as cut-flowers on the market. Has large, shining leaves, and grows from 6 to 8 feet tall. This and Marie Legraye are the Lilacs most used for forcing varieties in the greenhouses.

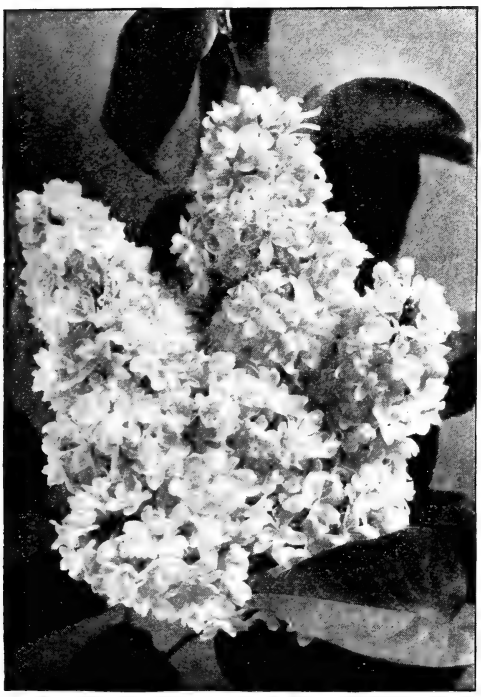
Emile Lemoine. Very large, double, rosy-lilac flowers; beautiful form.

Frau Bertha Dammann. Pure white. Large panicles of pure white, single flowers produced in great profusion.

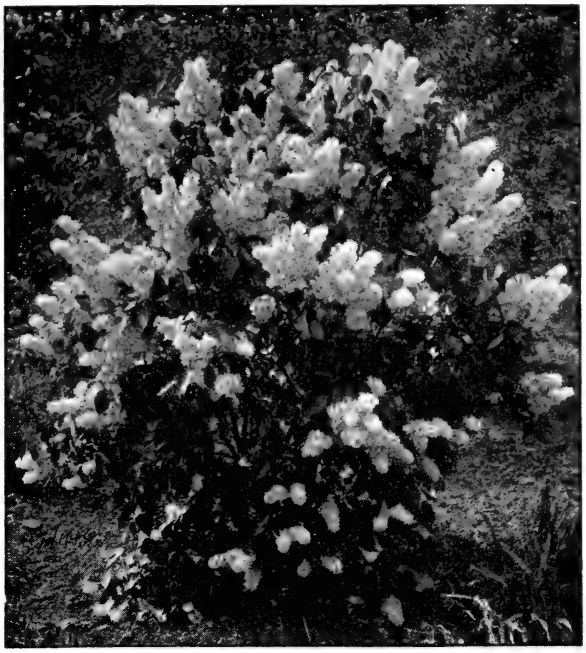
Japonica. Yellowish white. Valuable on account of its coming into bloom about a month later than the common varieties. Makes a very large bush with shining foliage and creamy white, odorless flowers.

Josikæa. Violaceous blue. Leathery leaves similar to those of the white fringe; erect grower; valuable on account of blooming four weeks after the common varieties.

Madam Casimir Perier. Double; creamy white. A dwarf variety; fragrant; very free-flowering, with large trusses of double, creamy white flowers. Fine for cutting.



Lilac, Marie Legraye



Lilac, Charles X. One of the best dark reds

Marie Legraye. White. One of the finest dwarf white varieties; flowers single and fragrant; especially valuable for forcing in greenhouses and also as a single lawn specimen or in groups. Very prolific.

Persica. Pale Persian Lilac. Grows to height of about 6 feet with large, loose panicles of light purple, fragrant flowers along its slender, graceful branches; comes into bloom as common varieties fade.

Persica alba. White Persian Lilac. Similar to Persica, but with purplish white flowers.

Rothomagensis. Rouen Lilac. A variety similar in habit and growth to the Persica with reddish purple flowers.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spath. Blackish red Lilac. A tall-growing variety with large, dark purplish red flowers, fine in bud as well as when in full bloom. One of the best of its color.

Vulgaris. Common Lilac. Too well known to need description. Often objected to on account of its sprouting habit.

Tamarix · Tamarisk

Amurense. Asiatic Tamarisk. New. The hardiest of its species; found in Asia. Other varieties are often tender in this locality. The loose, rose-colored flowers are borne along its branches; the foliage is light and feathery. If cut back each spring before the growth starts, the bush will be more graceful during the season. May be planted on moist grounds as well as dry.

TAMARIX, continued

Hispida æstivalis. A new variety of recent introduction; perfectly hardy, coming through our severe winter of 1911–12 without injury. Similar to Amurense, but the leaves are more compact and have a bluish tint, and has an immense head of flowers of the brightest carmine-pink. This shrub is a great acquisition to the Tamarisk family.

Viburnum · Snowball

Cassinoides. Withe Rod. Much used in park planting. Flat heads of white flowers followed by clusters of black berries.

Dentatum. Arrow-wood. A shrub that may be planted in quite moist soil. Handsome, glossy leaves and white flowers succeeded by fine steel-blue berries in fall.

Lantana. Wayfaring Tree. A hardy shrub, especially for dry situations. One of the first of the Viburnums to bloom. Remarkable for its wrinkled leaves with silvery underlining, which are retained on the plant until very late. Red fruit in fall.

Lentago. Sheepberry. Tallest-growing of the Viburnums. Flowers creamy white, very fragrant, followed by clusters of berries in the fall. Foliage a light glossy green.

Opulus sterile. Common Snowball. The old-fashioned Snowball that grows almost anywhere, always flowering abundantly.



Common Snowball (*Viburnum Opulus sterile*)



Weigela rosea

VIBURNUM, continued

Opulus. High-bush Cranberry. A handsome native shrub, with flat clusters of single white flowers, and very decorative fruit, which begins to color by the end of July; remains on the branches and keeps its bright color until late in the winter.

Weigela

A shrub that ought to be in every yard; produces an abundance of trumpet-shaped flowers in colors from white to red. Many varieties that we have tested are not quite hardy, and in others the distinction is so little that we have omitted them from the list.

Amabilis. Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; very often blooms freely in Autumn.

Amabilis alba. Like the former but with white flowers having a pinkish tint.

Eva Rathke. A new and exceedingly showy variety, with the richest deep crimson flowers borne freely during early summer and at intervals during the season.

Gigantiflora. A very large, pink-flowering variety.

Rosea. A large-sized shrub of erect, vigorous growth, producing a great profusion of pink flowers in June.



Rose Department

While the Rose is the "Queen of Flowers," it is not the easiest plant to grow in this locality. Many varieties are tender, others are subject to mildew, and all very often have to combat with insects that are a detriment to their growth.

As the Rose is a hard plant to start, great care should be exercised in the planting, as herein lies the most important thing to make them grow. First of all, a good, rich ground should be prepared, cow or sheep manure being best, with commercial fertilizer added, especially bone, blood and potash, if to be had. When Roses are grown on their own roots, they need not be planted any deeper than they stood in the nursery; but if budded on faster-growing stock, such as Manetti, etc., they should be planted at least 3 or 4 inches below the bud.

Holes should be dug large enough to receive the roots without crowding. Before planting, all the thin or weak branches should be cut out, and the whole plant trimmed down quite severely, to at least five or six buds. After setting them in the ground, cover them well with fine soil, but great care should be taken to have the ground firmed down solidly so that the roots may take hold at once. After the planting is done, loose ground should be thrown up around the plant until it is nearly covered, and this covering left to remain until the plant begins to start, or, in other words, until the roots take hold, when it should be gradually pushed away; otherwise, the Rose plants will often shrivel and die before they get a fair start; and then the blame rests on the nurseryman for having sent stock that will not grow.

After the Rose has fairly started growing, care should be taken to see that the insects do not take advantage of them. The most detrimental to the plant is the Rose slug, which is a small, green worm about a quarter of an inch long, generally found on the underside of the leaves, and can be noticed by the skeletonized appearance of the foliage, and which, if left alone, will destroy the leaves, which are the lungs of the plant. The next most harmful is the green fly, with which nearly everybody is acquainted, and the thrip, a small insect, smaller than a flea, which is most destructive to the flower, destroying the petals as they open.

The best remedies are as follows: For slugs, use arsenate of lead, about one ounce to one gallon of water or three pounds to fifty gallons. Spray so that the underside of the leaves is thoroughly moistened. This insecticide is the least dangerous in burning the foliage, and also sticks on the plants best, the only objection being that it often turns the leaves white as if sprinkled with lime. Another good remedy is one-fourth pound of paris green and five pounds of brown sugar dissolved in twenty gallons of water. This spray should be put on in the evening, and may be washed off the next day. This is also the best remedy known at the present time for thrip.

The green fly is one of the most difficult insects to destroy in the open air. In greenhouses they are easily killed by using tobacco stems or nicotine, which now may be bought in paper form and burnt. The German Government offered a large sum of money as a prize to the man who offered the best spray remedy for use in the open air, and out of about one hundred and fifty formulas the following, which is a good one, received the award: Four ounces of quassia chips boiled for ten minutes in a gallon of water, then strained, and while cooling add four ounces of soft, or whale-oil, soap, or one-quarter bar of Ivory soap.

Another remedy is kerosene emulsion, made by dissolving one quart of soft soap or one-quarter pound of hard soap in two quarts of water by heating to the boiling point, then add one pint of kerosene and stir violently for five minutes. This mixes the oil and it may be diluted easily. This mixture should be diluted to twice its bulk with water or about fourteen times as much water as kerosene.

ROSES, continued

Winter protection. In our locality most Roses need winter protection, especially the Hybrid Perpetuals, Teas and Hybrid Teas. The best protection is with leaves. Take small barrels, nail-kegs, or boxes which have both ends open and slip them over the plants, then fill them with leaves and cover with hay, straw cornstalks or the like to keep the leaves from being blown out. If a large bed is to be protected, place a wire screen about 2 feet high around the bed, fill in with leaves and cover as above. The next best plan is to lay them down and cover them with earth and manure. Do not uncover them too early in the spring, as they are often hurt by too early exposure. In our latitude, about the first of April is plenty early. The best way to tell is by looking at the plants, and as long as they are in a dormant state leave the protection on. When the protection is removed, the dead and injured wood should be cut out and the remaining shoots cut back four to six eyes.

PRAIRIE or BUSH ROSES

These are used more and more each year in landscape work for grouping amidst other shrubs. They are mostly single-flowered, are very hardy and need no protection.

Blanda. Pink Meadow Rose. A thornless variety with bright rose-colored flowers. Single.

Carolina. Marsh Rose. A tall-growing wild Rose with single pink flowers, followed by showy red fruit. Prefers moist situations.

Lucida. Pink Newfoundland Rose. Single pink flowers; does well in any soil; good for winter effects.

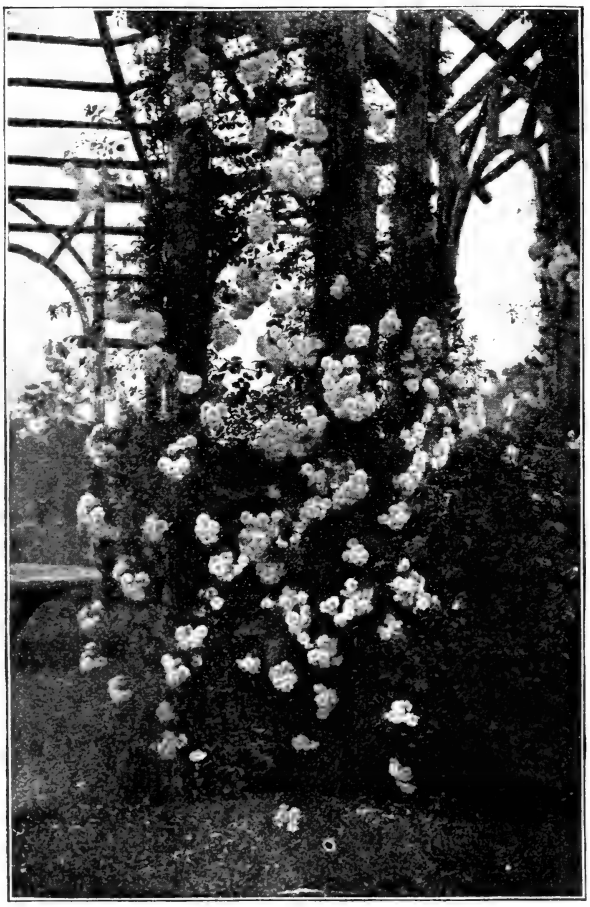
Nitida. Massachusetts Rose. Bright, single, pink flowers. The bush is dwarf in habit, with small, glossy, serrated foliage.

Rubiginosa. Sweetbrier. Most valued on account of its deliciously scented foliage. Flowers are single; pink.

Setigera. Prairie Rose. A hardy climbing Rose, with large, single, pink flowers in clusters, blooming after others are gone.

CLIMBING ROSES

Crimson Rambler. The most attractive, hardy, climbing Rose, often making shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a single season. The foliage is large, and the flowers are borne in large clusters of the brightest crimson, often remaining on the plant for several weeks. It is attractive in any situation, as a trellis, covering stumps or hillside planting.



Crimson Rambler Roses

Dorothy Perkins. In foliage, habit of growth and hardiness similar to the Crimson Rambler, making a good companion. The sweetly scented flowers are of a clear shell-pink, very double, of good size and borne in large clusters. The Rose best adapted to hillside planting, as it roots at every joint that comes in contact with the ground, and makes a mat of Roses—a sight to behold—when in bloom.

Prairie Queen. A strong climber with large, bright rosy red flowers fading to a pink and remaining on the plant a long time. It does best here when laid down and protected in the winter.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Often called June Roses on account of their greatest crop being produced that month. Some varieties have occasional flowers during the summer and again in autumn. They are of easy garden culture, and, although hardy, need protection during the winter to do their best. The flowers are large, fragrant and of the richest colors, in many shades.

Alfred Colomb. A superb brilliant crimson Rose of very large, full form, extremely fragrant; blooms freely and grows well.



Frau Karl Druschki Roses

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

Anna de Diesbach. Very large and fragrant flowers of rich carmine-pink. A free-flowering and superior garden Rose.

Baroness Rothschild. A grand Rose of full cup-form, satiny rose-color, short-jointed and late-blooming.

Captain Hayward. A bright crimson-carmine of fine build, full, handsome and free-flowering.

Clio. A Rose of perfect form and finish; delicate flesh-pink, beautiful in bud and full-open flowers. Vigorous grower, with large and handsome foliage.

Coquette des Blanches. Clusters of white, medium-sized, somewhat flat Roses; slightly fragrant.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson with darker shadings; large, full, shapely and fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki. A free-flowering but vigorous grower, with very large, silvery white flowers; fine in bud as well as when full grown. Best of the new introductions.

General Jacqueminot. An old favorite of fine, hardy habit, and well adapted to garden culture. The flowers are semidouble, of a brilliant, glowing crimson and exceedingly fragrant. One of the best.

Harrison's Yellow. Semi-double, bright yellow flowers; very showy and fine. Very hardy; free-flowering.

John Hopper. A fine and free-blooming old sort, with large, full, handsome flowers of fresh, bright rose.

Jubilee. A fine, dark sort of recent introduction. Flowers are a deep, flashing crimson, very large, quite fragrant and borne on long stems.

Jules Margottin. Bright cherry-red, large, well-formed, fragrant flowers; very double and free.

Mabel Morrison. Similar in growth and habit to Baroness Rothschild, except that the flowers are white.

Madam Gabriel Luizet. A fine, cup-shaped variety of a very delicate pink shade; very large, full and fragrant.

Madam Plantier. A Rose that needs very little attention; perfectly hardy and very desirable for cemetery planting; blooms profusely in June. Flowers are double and pure white.

Magna Charta. A Hybrid China that is very fine early in the season. Bright rose; large and full. This is one of the favorites of years ago that the newer varieties cannot displace. Its hardiness is remarkable.

Margaret Dickson. A white Rose with pale flesh center. An extra-vigorous grower, with fine, dark, rich foliage displaying the flower well.

Marshall P. Wilder. A bright cherry-red, of good size; perfectly double and very fragrant.



Madame Plantier Roses

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

Mrs. John Laing. An exceptionally handsome Rose of a soft, delicate shade of pink; flowers large and well formed, very fragrant and produced on good, long stems. A variety of special value, as it is nearly a continuous bloomer during the season. Ranks among the best.

Paul Neyron. The largest Rose in cultivation and often called the Peony Rose. It is strong and healthy, flowers freely, and has long stems that are nearly thornless. The bright, fresh, cerise-red flowers are most handsome when half blown.

Persian Yellow. A very hardy variety that needs no protection. The small, double, yellow flowers are borne in clusters and produced in great abundance very early in the season. An old, favorite garden Rose.

Prince Camille de Rohan. A velvety, blackish crimson Rose of deep, distinct shade; large and full; very handsome.

Tom Wood. Of fine size and form; cherry-red flowers; blooms freely, especially so in autumn.

Ulrich Brunner. A vigorous grower, producing cherry-red flowers of the finest finish on long, thornless stems.

MOSS ROSES

Crested Moss. Deep pink buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest. Fragrant. One of the best.

Henry Martin. Rich, glossy pink, tinged with crimson; large, globular flowers; full, sweet and finely mossed.

Princess Adelaide. Fine reddish blush; large and vigorous.



Rosa rugosa alba



Harrison's Yellow Roses. See page 43

RUGOSA ROSES

This class of Roses originated in Japan. They are very hardy, vigorous growers and not troubled with insects. They have thick, leathery, glossy green foliage, and the flowers are followed by bright scarlet seed-pods, making them attractive in fall. They are equally desirable as single specimens or hedge plants.

Alba. Single white flowers.

Rubra. Single red flowers.

Madame Georges Bruant. A white variety with semi-double flowers and long, pointed buds. Blooms at intervals during summer.

Madam Charles Frederick Worth. The finest and most valuable of all the Rugosa Roses. This new Rose was propagated at the Iowa Experimental Stations and is a cross between General Jacqueminot and *Rosa rugosa rubra*. It has the firm leaf and hardiness of the *Rosa rugosa rubra* and the free- and fragrant-flowering quality of the General Jacqueminot. The flowers are double, crimson-red and borne in the greatest profusion in June. Will be more extensively used in landscape work when it becomes beter known, as it is not subject to mildew, has no insect enemies and needs no winter protection, and may be used the same as a shrub, as it needs no more attention and care. **Note the picture on back cover of this catalogue.**

Climbing Vines

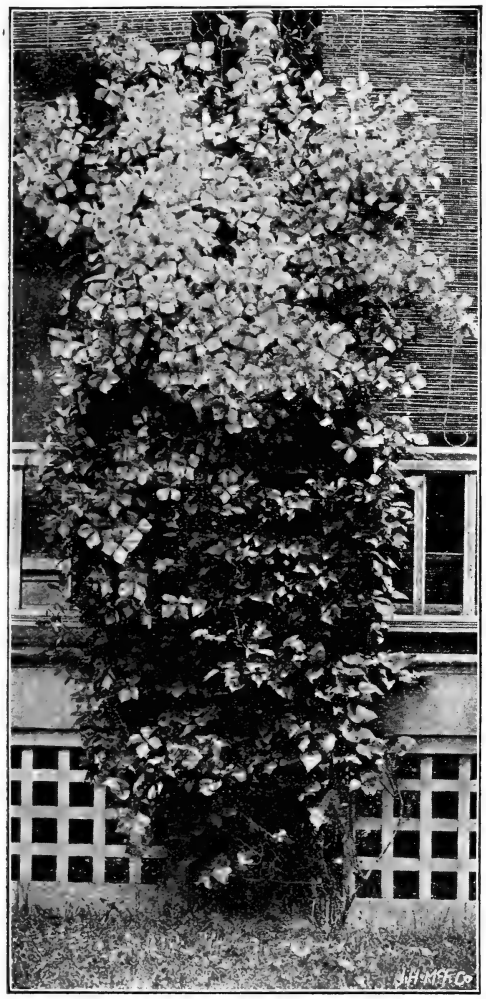
There are always places where climbing plants are desirable, and as there are so many kinds to choose from, there should be no difficulty in selecting such as will give satisfaction.

Actinidia · Silver Vine

Arguta. A strong-growing climber with heavy, glossy green foliage and producing white flowers with purple centers.

Akebia

Quinata. A new climbing plant from Japan, with clover-like leaves and purplish flowers; grows sparsely.



Clematis Jackmani

Ampelopsis

Engelmanni. Five-leaved Virginia Creeper. A distinct form of Quinquefolia, but far superior, growing more rapidly. It clings with the greatest tenacity either to wood, stone or brickwork. The hardiest climbing vine in this latitude. If cut back in spring before the growth starts, for a few seasons, it will cling closer and make a more rapid and denser growth than if left without cutting back.

Veitchii. Boston Ivy. Without doubt the finest of the climbing vines to cover brick or stone walls that we have, making a perfect coat of overlapping, glossy, dark green foliage that turns a beautiful crimson in the fall. Needs protection for at least a few years, as it is not quite hardy in this latitude. Will grow best on the north side of a building, where the sun will not strike it, on account of the winter-scald.

Aristolochia · Dutchman's Pipe

Sipho. Dutchman's Pipe. A climbing vine with heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers resembling a minature pipe. In some localities it grows well, while in others it grows sparsely.

Tomentosa. American Dutchman's Pipe. Similar to the former but with smaller leaves, less rounded, and yellow flowers.

Bignonia · Trumpet Vine

Radicans. The hardiest of its species. Flowers trumpet-shaped, deep crimson, in large panicles. Especially adapted for covering walls and rocks. Freezes down to the ground the first few years until well established.

Celastrus · Bittersweet

Scandens. A hardy, native, shrubby climber, assuming a shrub-like form unless given an opportunity to climb. Especially ornamental in fall after its waxy green leaves have fallen and its clusters of orange-crimson, capsuled fruit are displayed. It is excellent for use in covering embankments and planting at the edge of terraces, or in other situations where the branches may trail along the ground.

Our Nurseries are thoroughly inspected by the State Entomologist once each year, and during the many years that we have been in the nursery business there have been no injurious insects reported, such as San Jose Scale, Brown-Tail Moth, etc. This is very important to any one planting trees, shrubs, etc., for, if once introduced into your neighborhood, they would be hard to eradicate. Prevention is better than cure. Our Nurseries are kept under the highest state of cultivation, being cultivated once each week, if weather permits, during the entire growing season, making the stock healthier, stronger and easier to transplant.



Clematis paniculata

Clematis · Virgin's Bower

Clematis are among the most beautiful of the climbing vines. The flowers are borne in great profusion, and are of such a beautiful luster and lasting quality, sometimes remaining on the plants from six to eight weeks, that there is nothing its equal at the season of their bloom. The large-flowering varieties are hard to start. They must be planted in very rich, well-drained soil. If charcoal can be procured, with not too great an expense, and placed at least a foot thick underneath the plants, for drainage, they will grow more readily. The next best is coal ashes, sand or leaf-mold. As the roots are very fleshy, if no drainage is given, too much water in the summer will rot them, and very often if left without any water they will die from lack of moisture. When well established, after the first year, they seem to flourish with ordinary care.

Jackmani. Large, velvety purple flowers. Most popular variety.

Henryi. Large, creamy white flowers.

Mme. Edouard Andre. Large, violet-red flowers.

Paniculata. A strong-growing variety with small, star-like flowers, delicately scented.

Lonicera · Honeysuckle

Brachypoda. White flowers; keeps its foliage until late in autumn.

Halliana. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. A free-growing vine with white flowers changing to yellow; deliciously scented.

Sempervirens. Scarlet-Trumpet Honeysuckle. A very desirable climbing vine and the best of its sort. A profusion of scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers are borne in clusters on nice, long stems during the entire season, which are very desirable for cutting. The leaves are of a peculiar bluish green color.

Lycium · Matrimony Vine

Chinense. Although classed as a vine it is really a trailing shrub, and is well adapted for covering walls, fences, arbors, and other trellis work, but is perhaps the most beautiful when the branches are pendent from rocks or from the top of walls, or banks. It is especially attractive in fall, when the branches are strung their entire length with transparent, brilliant crimson fruit.

Wistaria

Frutescens. Purple. A very rapid-growing vine of American origin, with small, pale blue, fragrant flowers.

Sinensis alba. Similar to the former, but with pure white flowers that remain longer on the vine. The plant is not so vigorous until well established.



Wistaria

Hardy Perennial Plants

There is nothing that adds so much to the beauty of the place as the hardy perennials, or "Old-fashioned Garden Flowers," with their various colors and forms and times of blooming. By careful selection a profusion and succession of bloom can be had from early spring until frost.

Achillea

Millefolium rubrum. Yarrow. A plant growing about 18 inches high, with finely deep-cut foliage, rosy pink heads of flowers, blooming all summer.

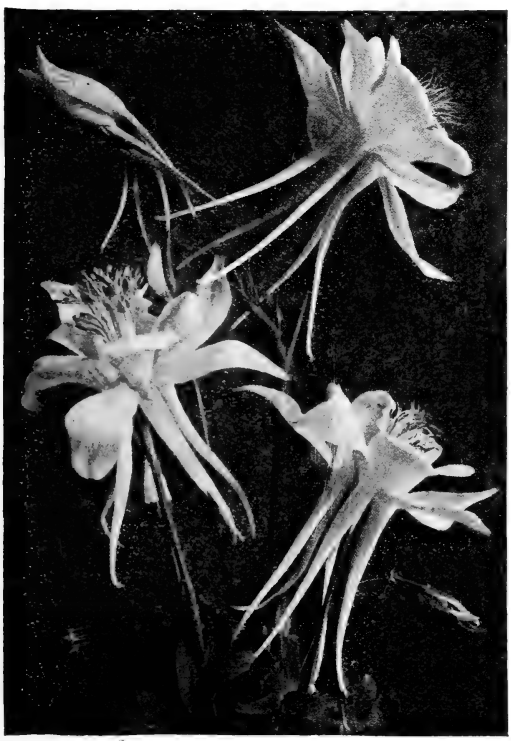
Ptarmica flore pleno. "The Pearl." Grows to a height of about 2 feet; clusters of pure white, double flowers all summer. Valuable for cutting.

Aconitum · Monkshood

Napellus. Forms a busy plant about 3 feet high; has long spikes of hood-shaped, dark blue flowers in August and September. Much used in borders.

Ægopodium · Bishop's Weed

Podograria variegatum. A strong-growing, spreading plant, used a great deal for borders and for covering waste ground. Thrives well in any soil. The neat green-and-yellow foliage keeps its variegation without fading or burning through the hottest weather. Very attractive when planted in masses, and frequently found in large plantings.



Aquilegia (Columbine)

Althæa · Hollyhock

All colors from white to maroon. An old garden favorite too well known to need description. Of late years it has been attacked by fungi, and on this account has been planted sparsely.

Anchusa · Alkanet

Italica. A perennial growing to a height of 3 to 4 feet, with large, rough-surfaced leaves, and spikes of dark blue flowers the greater part of summer.

Anthemis · Chamomile

Tinctoria. A hardy border plant and useful at the same time for cut-flowers. Of bushy habit with large, golden yellow flowers from midsummer until frost.

Anthericum · St. Bernard's Lily

Liliago. Small, white lily-like flowers and narrow, grass-like foliage. Blossoms during May and June.

Aquilegia · Columbine

Columbines are among the most beautiful and popular of all hardy plants. Their graceful, drooping, spurred flowers, borne in the greatest varieties of colors, are highly prized for cutting. The blooming season covers the latter part of spring and early part of the summer months. They often grow to a height of 2 feet or more, and will thrive in almost any soil or location. Should be in every hardy garden collection.

Alpina superba. Blue-and-white flowers.
Cærulea. Violet-blue and white.
Cærulea atroviolacea plenissima. Purplish blue; double.
Cærulea flore rosea. Rose-colored.
Cærulea lutea. Yellow.
Californica hybrida. Large yellow flowers, dark orange spurs.
Canadensis. Scarlet and yellow.
Caryophylloides flore pleno. Striped flowers; double.
Chrysantha. Golden yellow.
Durandi flore pleno. Striped; double.
Glandulosa. Dark blue.
Sibirica flore pleno. Blue; double.
Skinneri. Scarlet tipped with green.
Vulgaris. Purple.
Vulgaris atrorosea flore pleno. Old rose; double.
Vulgaris flore pleno. Double flowers in various shades.
Vervæneana foliis-variegata. Leaves with yellow variegations.



Chrysanthemum (**Shasta Daisy**). See page 49

Artemisia · Southern Wormwood

Abrotanum. Old Man. A useful plant for a border, or filling in within the shrubbery. Cultivated more for the pleasant, aromatic odor of its cut foliage than for its flowers.

Asclepias · Butterfly Weed

Tuberosa. A hardy, handsome and showy native plant with numerous, large, compact, flat heads of bright orange-yellow flowers, a color found in no other hardy perennial. Blooms freely during July and August, when few flowers are in blossom.

Asters, Hardy

New England. The best of the American kinds; produces freely large, showy, bluish purple blossoms in August and September.

Bocconia · Plume Poppy

Cordata. A tall perennial that is prized on account of its heavy, large-lobed, glaucous leaves, which, with its large, loose terminal panicles of creamy white flowers, make it very showy. Fine for shrubbery or perennial borders.

Boltonia · False Chamomile

Asteroides. Grows to a height of 4 to 5 feet, blooming in September and October. One of the fine late-flowering perennials with creamy white, daisy-like flowers in quantity.

Latisquama. Similar to the former, except that it blooms a little earlier and has lavender-lilac flowers. Fine for cutting.

Centaurea · Knapweed

Macrocephala. An upright-growing plant about 3 feet high, with thistle-like, golden yellow flowers; very showy in the border. Blooms the first part of August.

Clematis · Virgin's Bower

Davidiana. A very fragrant, robust-growing perennial with compact clusters of porcelain-blue, hyacinth-like flowers, in great numbers, borne in the axils of the leaves in August and September. Grows to a height of about 3 feet, and is valuable for planting with shrubbery and in the herbaceous border. Also fine for cutting.

Recta. An erect, bushy plant with pure white flowers in large, showy clusters.

Convallaria · Lily-of-the-Valley

Majalis. One of our earliest spring flowers, too well known to need description. It is often impoverished by lack of care, but if given a liberal top-dressing of fertilizer in the winter, it will well repay in the amount and increased size of its flowers.



Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*). See page 49

Coreopsis · Tickseed

Lanceolata grandiflora. Yellow daisy-like flowers that are at their best the latter part of June but continue to bloom during the entire season and are borne in great profusion on long stems. The flowers are beautiful in form and striking in color. The plants are hardy everywhere. Fine for cutting, and should be in every garden.

Daisy · Chrysanthemum

King Edward. A strong-growing variety. As the large white flowers with yellow centers are borne on single, strong, stiff, wiry stems, nearly 2 feet long, they are held in high esteem for cutting. They keep fresh over a week or more, and often sell on the market for a high price.

Maximum. Similar to the foregoing and making a good companion.

Shasta. One of Burbank's new introductions, which has flowers a great deal whiter and larger than the old ox-eyed daisy. Prized for its cutting value.

Delphinium · Larkspur

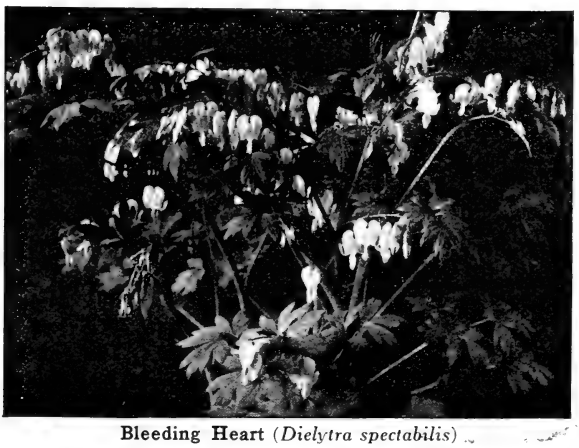
Chinense. An old garden favorite, with fine, feathery foliage and intense gentian-blue flowers in open panicles. Free-flowering and desirable for cutting.

Formosum. An old favorite, growing 3 to 4 feet high, very vigorous and free-flowering. Dark blue flowers, with white centers, in long spikes. One of the best.

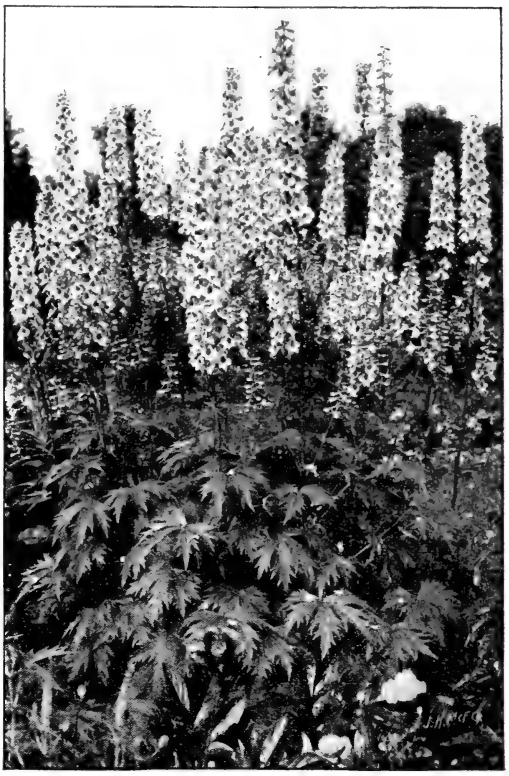
Gold Medal Hybrid. A new hybrid from England. Strong and vigorous grower, with long spikes of pale blue flowers. Largely grown for cut-flowers.

Dianthus · Pink

Barbatus. Sweet William. A fine old biennial, one which perpetuates itself by self-sowing. Colors are very brilliant and effective.



Bleeding Heart (*Dielytra spectabilis*)



Larkspur (**Delphinium**)

Dictamnus · Gas Plant

A slow-growing perennial plant forming a bush about 2 feet high, with fragrant, lemon-scented foliage and spikes of curious white and red flowers. One of the most permanent of the hardy herbaceous plants.

Albus. White flowers.

Ruber. Rosy purple flowers.

Dielytra; Dicentra · Bleeding Heart

Spectabilis. A well-known and still an old favorite, hardy plant that grows about 2 feet high, with showy crimson-and-white heart-shaped flowers that are borne in drooping racemes well above the foliage, which in itself has great decorative value. The Bleeding Heart blooms in early spring and is admired wherever it is planted. Fine for border and single specimens.

Doronicum · Leopard's Bane

Harper's Crewe. Hardy herbaceous plants, 1 to 2 feet high, with clear yellow, daisy-like flowers, mostly one on a stem and 2 and 3 inches across, borne high above the basal crown of foliage, from April to June. The flowers are numerous and good for cutting, and the plants make a striking feature of the spring.

Eryngium · Sea Holly

Amethystinum. Valuable as a border plant on account of the steel-blue or purplish cast of their rigid stems, prickly foliage and thistle-like heads of flowers.

Maritimum. Similar to the above with deeply cut foliage and larger balls of flowers. Grows to a height of about 3 feet; very ornamental.

Eupatorium · Snakeroot

Ageratoides. A border plant with dense, flat heads of white flowers growing on stems 3 to 4 feet high in August and September. A mass of this plant gives a graceful, airy appearance to the border.

Funkia · Day Lily

Subcordata grandiflora. A fine plant for shady situations and will do especially well on the north side of the house. When well established will throw up spikes of white, fragrant, lily-shaped flowers that last about a day but are succeeded by many buds and flowers. The blooms are 4 to 6 inches long, with a fine texture. Because of the beauty of its leaves, the plant would be worthy of wide use even if it never flowered.

Ovata. A small plant growing to a height of about 1 foot, with small, light blue, bell-shaped flowers, 1½ to 2 inches long, blooming in profusion during June and July.

Undulata medio variegata. A variegated-leaved Day Lily which is very attractive on account of its white-and-green foliage; has small, lavender, bell-shaped flowers in great profusion that appear well above the leaves.



Funkia subcordata grandiflora (Day Lily)

Gaillardia · Blanket Flower

Grandiflora. A daisy-like flower of most gorgeous coloring, the centers being of a dark red-brown while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermilion. There is a constant profusion of flowers from June until frost. The flowers are about 2 inches in diameter, on self-supporting stems, and are excellent for cutting. Because of the fact that it will thrive in almost any location, the Gaillardia has become one of the most popular of the hardy plants.



Gaillardia grandiflora



Hemerocallis flava (Yellow Day Lily)

Gypsophila · Baby's Breath

Paniculata. A symmetrical bush with minute white flowers in large, open panicles in great profusion, giving the plant a mist-like appearance. Borne on stiff, wiry stems, they are very useful for cutting, making a graceful appearance in bouquets of other flowers.

Helenium · Sneezewort

Hoopesii. An upright plant, growing about 2 feet high with orange-colored flowers about 2 inches across, coming into bloom early in June and continuing through July.

Helianthus · Sunflower

Miss Mellish. A perennial sunflower that is very effective in tall shrubbery, about 6 feet high, and bearing many large, single, yellow flowers in September and early October.

Hemerocallis · Yellow Day Lily

Tuberous plant, with grass-like foliage, which is most luxuriant near moist and partially shaded places but does well in any garden.

Flava. Lemon Lily. Height of about 3 feet. Yellow, fragrant flowers, June and July.

Fulva flore pleno. Tawny Day Lily. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, with double orange flowers.

Fulva variegata. Similar to the former, with white-margined leaves.

Kwanso flore pleno. Double Orange Lily. A dwarf variety with double, orange-copper-colored flowers.

Thunbergii. Late-flowering Lemon Lily. Lemon-yellow flowers in July. Height, 3 ft.

Heuchera · Alum Root

Sanguinea. Coral Bells. An ornamental, strawberry-like plant that is fine for the border or rockery. The blossoms are a beautiful coral-red, borne in profusion in open panicles far above the leaves, on tall, wiry stems 15 to 18 inches long, nearly the whole summer. Prefers a well-drained situation and partial shade. Excellent for cutting.

Hibiscus · Mallow

Crimson Eye. Medium-sized flowers of pure white with centers of velvety crimson.

Meehan's Mallow Marvels. Of recent introduction and one of the greatest plant creations for many years. Makes a growth of 5 to 8 feet in a single season. Flowers often measure 8 to 10 inches in diameter, ranging from light pink to dark red; bloom throughout September and October.

Iberis · Perennial Candytuft

Gibraltarica. A spreading, dwarf plant completely covered in May and June with flat heads of small white flowers, later taking on a tinge of lavender-color.

Iris · Fleur-de-Lis

Standards mean inside or erect petals; falls mean outside or drooping petals.

Iris Germanica · German Iris

Aurea. Standards and falls solid chrome-yellow; no markings; midseason.

Darius. Standards light lemon-yellow; falls purple with yellow edges and tips; large flower; midseason.

Fairy. Standards ivory, changing to pure white; falls white with pale violet veining; very fragrant; dainty and very fine.

Florentina. Standards and falls white with a faint suggestion of lavender tint; very large and fragrant; one of the earliest.

Jacquiniana. Standards plum-purple with copper reflection; falls rich, velvety purple; beard and stamens yellow; very late.

Queen Emma. Standards and falls waxy white, netted with brown at base; late.

Queen of May. Standards lilac-pink; falls lilac blended in white; general effect is almost pink; very distinct in color; very fragrant; large, fine; early midseason.

GERMAN IRIS, continued

Sans Souci. Standards golden yellow; falls yellow, veined with crimson-brown; the brightest yellow we have; fragrant.

Sappho. Standards deep violet-blue; falls dark, velvety, royal-purple; distinct; very large; fragrant; one of the best; first to bloom.

Speciosa. Standards lavender-purple; falls dark reddish purple; exceedingly fragrant and very floriferous; often nine flowers to each stalk; late.

Ulysse. Standards drab, tinged bronze; falls purple; very interesting and striking combination; rather late.

Iris Kæmpferi · Japanese Iris

Assorted colors. List of varieties can be had on application. Not quite hardy in this locality. Needs winter protection of a covering of leaves or other litter.

Iris Sibirica · Siberian Iris

Similar in form to the German Iris but the rich blue flowers are smaller and borne in great profusion on long, slender stems. Fine for cutting.

Lilium · Lily

Auratum. Gold-banded Lily. Large, white flowers with crimson spots and a gold band through each petal; very fragrant. Does not live and thrive indefinitely as do Tiger Lilies.

Candidum. A pure, white, fragrant Lily blooming in July. Must be planted in the fall in order to do its best.



German Iris (*Iris Germanica*)



Lilium umbellatum. Showy crimson and orange

LILIUM, continued

Speciosum roseum. Rosy white, dotted with light red dots.

Speciosum rubrum. Similar to the former, but with bright pink flowers.

Tigrinum. Tiger Lily. Orange-scarlet flowers thickly spotted with black. Will thrive from year to year in the open border, where it should be planted in masses.

Umbellatum. Flowers in great heads, crimson and orange. Makes a great showing wherever planted. One of the most permanent of the hardy Lilies.

Linum · Flax

Perenne. Free-blooming plant of elegant habit and foliage with light blue, flax-like flowers. Incessant bloomer in late spring and early summer.

Perenne album. Like the former, but with cream-colored flowers.

Lychnis · Lamp Flower

Chalcedonica. An old and valuable perennial plant with brilliant terminal heads of crimson flowers arranged in the form of a maltese cross.

Lysimachia · Loosestrife

Clethroides. A hardy Japanese plant with long, dense, curved spikes of white flowers. Oval foliage with brilliant tints in autumn. Grows to a height of about 2 feet.



Field of Herbaceous Peonies

Monarda

Oswego Tea, or Horsemint

Didyma. A large, brilliant scarlet flower that blooms in profusion from June to September. The foliage is very fragrant. Grows to a height of 1½ feet.

Pæonia · Peony

The finest flower for cutting, not surpassed by any perennial plant, and rivals the rose in beauty. It needs but little care when once planted, and may be grown in masses or as single specimens. The period of blooming ranges from the end of May through the month of June. The varieties have been much improved in the last few years. We have been the largest producers of cut Peonies, cutting as many as 20,000 dozen in a season, and received the highest price of any grower in this vicinity. A large list may be had on application, but this list comprises about the best varieties to be had at present.

Auguste Miellez. Clear lilac and purple.
Bicolor Mad. Quiren. Yellowish white, pink center.
Dr. Bretonneau. Pink.
Carnea superba. Flesh-rose.
Charlemagne. Flesh-white, center tinted lilac.
Delicatissima. Delicate rose.
Dorchester. Late; pink.
Duchesse de Nemours. Creamy white.
Dunlap. Pink.
Duke of Wellington. Creamy white.
Festiva. Pure white with carmine marks in center.
Festiva maxima. Large; pure white with marble-red dots.
George Carviers. Light pink.

PÆONIAS, continued

Gigantea. Light pink; strong grower.
Golden Harvest. Nearest to yellow.
Grandiflora rubra. Blood-red; late.
Humei. Rose-pink.
Lady Beresford. Pink.
La Tulipe. Light flesh sprinkled with red.
L'Eleganta. Light rose.
L'Etincelante. Dark purple-red.
Lohengrin. Pink.
Lord Beaconsfield. Late; rose-pink.
Madame Breon. Shell-pink, center straw-color.
Madame Lebon. Pink.
Marie Lemoine. Sulphur-white.
Monsieur Jules Elie. Glossy flesh-pink.
Monsieur Malet. Deep pink.
Mont Blanc. Light sulphur-yellow changing to white.
Mrs. Lowe. Light pink.
Nectar. Delicate rose.
Ne Plus Ultra. Delicate pink.
Officinalis rubra fl. pl. Red.
Queen Victoria. Same as Whitleyi.
Richardson's Perfection. Light pink, white center.
Richardson's Rubra superba. Dark maroon-red.
Rosamond. Deep pink.
Rosea superba. Pink.
Sanfoin. Brilliant self-rose.
Sarcoxy Pink. Deep pink.
Somerset. Light pink.
Taglioni. Pink.
Tenuifolia fl. pl. Red.
Tenuifolia simplex. Red.
Vesper. Blush guards, inner petals yellow.
Whitleyi. White.

Pentstemon · Beard-Tongue

Barbatus Torreyi. A tall-growing border plant, particularly effective when planted with shrubbery. It flowers during the latter part of the summer, with bright, scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers on tall, erect stems, growing to a height of 3 to 4 feet.

Perennial Phloxes

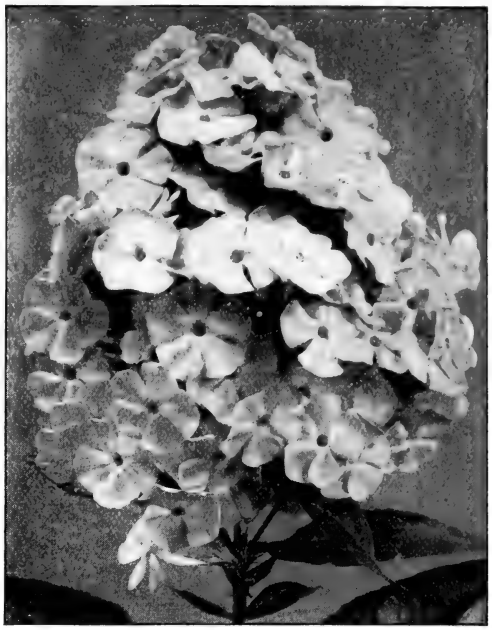
No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phloxes, especially from July 1 until frost. They will thrive in any soil for many years with little attention, but if liberally treated each year, with well-rotted manure or commercial fertilizer, they will always respond to this good treatment. Set the plants about 18 inches apart. Should you wish a succession of bloom, if a few of the flower-heads are pinched back before they come into bloom, or even if the flowers are removed as soon as faded, good smaller spikes will succeed them until frost. Their neat habit, bright-colored flowers, profusion and long season of bloom and easy culture make them favorites everywhere. The following main varieties we grow in large quantities. If our complete list is wanted it may be had on application.

Decussata paniculata, or Late-flowering Phlox

Amphion. Purplish red.
Atlas. Tall; light pink.
La Vague. Mauve with aniline-red eye.
Lothair. Carmine-pink with crimson eye.
Pearl. Pure white.
Pantheon. Salmon-pink.
Richard Wallace. White with violet eye.
Wm. Robinson. Pale salmon.



Platycodon



Perennial Phlox

Suffruticosa, or Early-flowering Phlox

Miss Lingard. Large spikes of white flowers with lavender eyes.
Mrs. Stewart. Purplish rose.

Physostegia · False Dragonhead

Virginica. One of the good, hardy, attractive, midsummer perennials. Forms large clumps with many tall spikes of snapdragon-like flowers of a pleasing rosy purple during July and August.

Platycodon · Bellflower

Grandiflora. A hardy campanula, bearing a multitude of showy, blue, bell-shaped flowers that bloom in succession from July until October.
Grandiflora alba. A variety of the same, with white flowers.

Papaver · Perennial Poppy

Orientale. This popular genus far surpasses in splendor of bloom all the annual and biennial kinds. Flowers are a deep blood-crimson, cup-shaped, from 6 to 12 inches in diameter and borne on long, stout stems. For a gorgeous display it has no equal. Its flowering season is in June. Easy to cultivate but hard to transplant. The best time to transplant is in late July or August. If picked in the bud, before opening and before sunrise, they will last for a day or two in the house.

Polemonium · Jacob's Ladder

Reptans. A dwarf, compact plant, not over a foot high, blooming during May and literally covered with little, bell-shaped, blue flowers, well above the foliage, for over a fortnight. Especially fine for the border.

Potentilla · Cinquefoil

Small bushy plants suitable for border planting. Small, single, yellow flowers blossoming throughout the latter part of summer.

Pyrethrum · Feverfew

A handsome, summer-blooming, daisy-like hardy perennial with finely dissected foliage and a variation of colors, from white to red. Blooms freely during June. Fine for cutting.

Ranunculus · Buttercup

Speciosus flore pleno. A pretty, double-flowering, bright golden yellow Buttercup; bears masses of flowers during May and June.

Rudbeckia · Coneflower

Laciniata flore pleno. Golden Glow. A tall, upright, robust-growing plant, covered in July and August with showy, double, yellow flowers, on nice, long stems; compares well with the Chrysanthemum, and is excellent for cutting. Grows to a height of 5 to 7 feet.



Oriental Poppy



Rudbeckia Newmani

RUDBECKIA, continued

Newmani. Black-eyed Susan. An effective single variety with bright yellow petals and jet-black centers, blooming in great profusion during the autumn. Height 2 to 3 feet.

Purpurea. Purple Coneflower. Resembles the former, but bears large flowers of a peculiar reddish purple with remarkably large, brown, cone-shaped centers. Height 2 to 3 feet.

Sedum · Stonecrop

Spectabile. A dwarf plant with light, fleshy, glaucous foliage, and covered with flat heads of pink flowers that are retained on the plant for a long time. Will grow almost anywhere excepting moist places. Indispensible for late-blooming.

Spiræa · Meadow Sweet

Ulmaria flore pleno. A perennial Spirea, growing best in a partially shady place, to a height of about 3 feet, with double, white, feathery flowers during June and July. Very attractive.

Veronica · Speedwell

Virginica. A bold and stately plant, having spikes of pale blue flowers in July and August. Does best when planted in rich soil.

Yucca · Adam's Needle

Filamentosa. A sub-tropical-appearing plant making an immense bush, with bright green, sword-like foliage that is ornamental in winter as well as summer, and throwing up large, stiff stalks, or flower-stems, that are laden with many wax-like, cream-colored, bell-shaped flowers about 2 inches in diameter during July. Fine for specimen plant as well as border.

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Of Interest to Buyers

Our Nurseries are Extensive. We have the largest and most complete assortment of Fruit, Shade, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Perennial Plants in the West. Our experience in the successful growing and handling of such stock for the past fifty years, and more, we trust is a guarantee of our standing.

Our Landscape Department. We make accurate topographical surveys, draw plans, make estimates and superintend the construction to completion. If you are contemplating any work of this kind, write us.

Quality. Our Nursery Stock is grown in the open, unsheltered prairie, and in the most exposed situations, which insures their hardiness, and in soils admirably adapted for forming an abundance of fibrous roots and robust plants. Special attention is called to the fact that our stock is grown a good distance apart in the rows, insuring heavier trees and shrubs than are generally offered.

Quantity. Lots of 5 and 50 will be furnished at the 10 and 100 rate respectively.

By Freight or Express. All goods ordered from this list must be sent by express or freight, customers paying charges on receipt of goods. All heavy trees in large amounts should be sent by freight, as charges are much less, and our perfect packing admits a long journey without injury to the trees. Our responsibility ends on delivery of the trees in good condition to the transportation company.

Shipping Season. Our shipping season opens about March 15 to April 1, and continues until about May 15, and in fall from about October 10 until the freezing of the ground.

Stock True to Name. The greatest possible care is exercised by us to keep our varieties true to name. We hold ourselves in readiness to replace, on proper proof, all stock that may prove otherwise; but it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount greater than the original price of the goods.

Orders. Write plainly and give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment, otherwise we will forward according to our best judgment.

Filling Orders. In filling orders from this list we reserve the right, in case that we are out of a variety, to substitute another of equal merit, when it can be done (always labeling with correct name), unless the one ordering says: "No Substituting," in which case we will fill the order so far as we can and return the balance. This refers to orders where less than five of a variety are ordered.

Claims. To receive consideration, claims must be made within five days after receipt of the goods. Claims for damage in transit must be made to the company delivering the goods, and should be presented promptly.

Insect and Fungous Pests. A Certificate of Inspection will be sent with each shipment, as our Nurseries have been thoroughly inspected and found free of San José scale and other injurious insects and diseases.

Terms. Cash with order, except to such persons as satisfy us as to their responsibility. Address all orders to

KLEHM'S NURSERIES

Arlington Heights, **Cook County, ILLINOIS**

PRICE-LIST

KLEHM'S NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1856

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS

To facilitate ready reference, we print here the prices of the stock grown in our nurseries. In considering our prices, remember that we quote only on stock of first quality.

It is our endeavor to grow all our products just as well as they can be grown. From spring until fall, the nurseries are cultivated every week, and the plants are kept growing constantly. This, with rich soil, and frequent pruning and transplanting, makes them larger, thriftier, and more vigorous than those given only ordinary care. Severe winters prove the hardiness of the stock.

We pack our products exceedingly well. It is our practice to "puddle" the roots of shrubs and other stock (dip them in thick mud) so all air will be excluded from the roots. Protected this way, and additionally safeguarded by the good wrapping or boxing that we give them, our trees and shrubs reach their destinations in perfect growing condition. With stock true to name, grown right, dug carefully, and packed securely, we can please every planter.

We shall be glad to welcome prospective planters at our nurseries, where we can show them many interesting specimens of rare and desirable plants, and to assist them in selecting personally the stock that they desire.

Fruit Department

Apples

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 ft	$0 35	$3 00	$25 00
4 to 5 ft	25	2 00	17 00

Pears

5 to 7 ft	50	4 50	35 00
4 to 5 ft	35	3 00	25 00

Cherries

Early Richmond. On Morello.			
4 to 5 ft	75	6 50	60 00
Sour. On Mahaleb. 5 to 7 ft	35	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft	30	2 50	20 00
Sweet. 5 to 7 ft	35	3 00	25 00

Plums

European. Japanese and Native.			
5 to 7 ft	50	4 00	30 00
4 to 5 ft	35	3 00	25 00

Peaches

4 to 5 ft	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft	20	1 80	12 00

Apricots

3 to 4 ft	35	3 00	

Grapes

Agawam. 2 yrs	10	80	6 00
Brighton. 2 yrs	12	1 00	7 00
Campbell's Early. 2 yrs	20	1 50	14 00
Clinton. 2 yrs	10	80	6 00
Concord. 2 yrs	10	60	5 00
Delaware. 2 yrs	15	1 00	8 00
Martha. 2 yrs	10	75	6 00
Moore's Diamond. 2 yrs	10	75	6 00
Moore's Early. 2 yrs	10	80	7 00
Niagara. 2 yrs	10	75	6 00
Worden. 2 yrs	10	75	6 00

Currants

Black Champion. 1 yr	10	60	4 00
2 yrs	10	80	6 00
Black Naples. 1 yr	10	60	4 00
2 yrs	10	80	6 00
Fay's Prolific. 1 yr	10	70	5 00
2 yrs	10	80	6 00
La Versailles. 1 yr	10	50	4 00
2 yrs	10	60	5 00
North Star. 1 yr	10	50	4 00
2 yrs	10	60	5 00
Perfection. 1 yr	20	1 50	12 00
2 yrs	25	2 00	15 00

CURRANTS, continued

	Each	10	100
Pomona. 1 yr	$0 10	$0 60	$5 00
2 yrs	10	75	6 00
Red Cross. 1 yr	10	60	5 00
2 yrs	10	70	6 00
Red Dutch. 1 yr	10	50	4 00
2 yrs	10	60	5 00
Victoria. 1 yr	10	40	3 00
2 yrs	10	50	4 00
White Transparent. 1 yr	10	50	4 00
2 yrs	10	60	5 00

Gooseberries

Columbus, Industry and **Triumph.**			
2 yrs	20	1 75	15 00
Downing. 1 yr	12	1 00	8 00
2 yrs	15	1 25	10 00
Josslyn (Red Jacket). 1 yr	12	1 00	8 00
2 yrs	15	1 25	10 00

Raspberries

Will quote price on one-year plants on application.

Cumberland, Gregg, Kansas, Columbian, Golden Queen, and **Marlboro.** 2 yrs., transplanted	75	6 00
Cuthbert	30	1 50
Eaton	50	3 50

Blackberries

Ancient Briton, Eldorado, Mersereau and **Rathbun**	50	2 50

Dewberries

Lucretia	35	2 00

Strawberries

Aroma, Excelsior, Klondike and **Senator Dunlap**. Per 1,000, $5	25	75
Wilson	25	1 50

Asparagus

Barr's Mammoth, Columbian Mammoth White, Conover's Colossal and **Palmetto.**		
1 yr. per 1,000, $4	25	85
2 yrs. per 1,000, $5	30	1 00
3 yrs. per 1,000, $15	50	2 50

Rhubarb

Linnæus. Heavy clumps	25	2 00	
Hobday's Giant, etc. 2 yrs	20	1 50	

Horse-Radish Sets

Ordinary	15	75
Maliner Kren	15	85

Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS TREES

An extra charge will be made for strawing and burlaping trees over 8 to 10 feet as follows, three or more at the ten rate:

	Each	10
10 to 12 feet	$0 20	$1 00
12 to 15 feet	25	1 50
2 inches diameter	35	2 00
2½ inches diameter	50	2 50
3 inches diameter	85	4 00
3½ inches diameter	1 25	6 00
4 inches diameter	1 50	10 00

	Each	10	100
ACER. Maple.			
Campestre. 5 to 6 ft	$0 75	$5 00	
Dasycarpum. 6 to 8 ft	40	3 00	$25 00
8 to 10 ft	50	4 00	35 00
2½ in. diam	1 25		
3 in. diam	2 00		
3½ in. diam	3 50		
4 in. diam	5 00		
Dasycarpum Wierii laciniatum.			
5 to 6 ft	50	4 00	35 00
6 to 8 ft	60	4 50	40 00
8 to 10 ft	75	6 00	50 00
Negundo. 6 to 8 ft	30	2 50	20 00
8 to 10 ft	50	4 00	30 00
10 to 12 ft	75	5 00	40 00
2 in. diam	1 00	8 50	
2½ in. diam	1 25	10 00	
Platanoides. 6 to 8 ft	60	5 00	40 00
8 to 10 ft	1 00	8 50	
2 in. diam	2 00	18 00	
2½ in. diam	2 50	22 50	
3 in. diam	4 00		
3½ in. diam	5 00		
4 in. diam	6 00		
4½ in. diam	8 00		
5 in. diam	10 00		
Platanoides Reitenbachi. 5 to 6 ft.	1 00	9 00	
6 to 8 ft	1 25	10 00	
8 to 10 ft	1 50	12 50	
Platanoides Schwedleri. 5 to 6 ft	85	7 50	70 00
6 to 8 ft	1 00	9 00	85 00
8 to 10 ft	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 in. diam	2 50		
Pseudo-platanus. 6 to 8 ft	75	6 00	
8 to 10 ft	1 00	9 00	
Rubrum. 6 to 8 ft	1 00	9 00	
Saccharinum. 6 to 8 ft	60	5 00	45 00
8 to 10 ft	75	6 00	50 00
10 to 12 ft	1 25	10 00	90 00
Tataricum Ginnala.			
3 to 4 ft., bushy form	50	4 00	
4 to 5 ft., bushy form	60	5 00	
ÆSCULUS. Horse-Chestnut.			
Glabra. 3 to 4 ft	75		
Hippocastanum. 6 to 8 ft	1 00	9 00	
AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven.			
Glandulosa. 6 to 8 ft	60	5 00	
8 to 10 ft	1 00	9 00	
2½ in. diam	2 50		
3 in. diam	3 00		
ALNUS. Alder.			
Communis (Glutinosa). 6 to 8 ft	50	4 00	
8 to 10 ft	75	6 00	
2 in. diam	1 25	10 00	
2½ in. diam	1 50	12 50	
3 in. diam	2 00	18 00	
Incana. 8 to 10 ft	75	6 00	
2 in. diam	1 25	10 00	
2½ in. diam	1 50	12 50	
3 in. diam	2 00	18 00	
Laciniata. 4 to 5 ft	75	6 00	
8 to 10 ft	1 25		
ARALIA. Angelica Tree.			
Japonica. 3 to 4 ft	50	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft	75	6 00	50 00
BETULA. Birch.			
Alba. 6 to 8 ft	50	4 00	35 00
8 to 10 ft	75	6 00	50 00
10 to 12 ft	1 25	10 00	85 00
Alba atropurpurea. 4 to 5 ft	1 00	8 50	
Alba laciniata pendula. 6 to 8 ft	75	6 00	50 00
8 to 10 ft	1 25	10 00	90 00
10 to 12 ft	1 50	12 50	
12 to 14 ft	2 50	20 00	

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

	Each	10	100
Betula alba pendula Youngii. 4 to 5 ft	$1 50		
CARPINUS. Hornbeam.			
Betulus. 2 to 3 ft	40	$3 50	
CATALPA.			
Bungei. 4 ft	50	4 00	
5 ft	75	6 00	
6 ft	1 00	8 50	
7 ft., 2 in. diam	1 25	10 00	
7 ft., 2½ in. diam	1 50		
7 ft., 3 in. diam	2 00		
Foliis argentea. 8 to 10 ft	1 00		
Foliis aurea. 8 to 10 ft	1 00		
2 in. diam	1 25		
2½ in. diam	1 50		
3 in. diam	2 00		
Foliis purpurea. 8 to 10 ft	1 00		
10 to 12 ft	1 25		
Speciosa. 6 to 8 ft	40	3 00	$25 00
8 to 10 ft	60	5 00	40 00
2 in. diam	1 00	9 00	
2½ in. diam	1 25	10 00	
3 in. diam	2 00	18 00	
3½ in. diam	3 00	25 00	
4 in. diam	4 50	40 00	
4½ in. diam	6 00	50 00	
5 in. diam	7 50	65 00	
CELTIS. Hackberry.			
Occidentalis. 5 to 6 ft	40	3 50	30 00
6 to 8 ft	50	4 00	35 00
8 to 10 ft	75	6 00	50 00
Tourneforti. 4 to 6 ft	1 00	9 00	
CERASUS. Bird Cherry.			
Acida semperflorens. 6 to 8 ft	75		
Caproniana ranunculiflora. 6 to 8 ft	75		
Padus. 6 to 8 ft	50	4 00	
8 to 10 ft	75	6 00	
10 to 12 ft	1 00		
2 in. diam	1 25		
2½ in. diam	2 00		
Virginiana. 6 to 8 ft	50	4 00	
8 to 10 ft	75	6 00	
2 in. diam	1 25		
2½ in. diam	2 00		
3 in. diam	2 50		
CERCIS. Judas Tree.			
Canadensis. 3 to 4 ft	35	2 50	
4 to 5 ft	50	4 00	
CRATÆGUS. Hawthorn.			
Azarolus. 3 to 4 ft	50	4 00	
Azarolus Carrieri. 3 to 4 ft	50	4 00	
Crus-galli. 2 to 3 ft	35	3 00	
ELÆAGNUS. Olive.			
Angustifolia. 2 to 3 ft	25	2 00	
6 to 8 ft	75	6 00	
8 to 10 ft	1 25	10 00	
FAGUS. Beech.			
Ferruginea. 2 to 3 ft	75	6 00	
Sylvatica. 3 to 4 ft	75	6 00	
4 to 5 ft	1 50		
Sylvatica laciniata. 3 to 4 ft	2 00		
Sylvatica purpurea. 3 to 4 ft	1 00		
Sylvatica purpurea Riversi. 3 to 4 ft	1 00		
Sylvatica quercifolia. 3 ft	1 00		
Sylvatica tricolor. 1 to 1½ ft	50		
FRAXINUS. Ash.			
Americana. 12 to 15 ft	1 25	10 00	
Excelsior. 6 to 8 ft	50	4 00	
8 to 10 ft	60	5 00	
10 to 12 ft	1 00	8 50	
12 to 15 ft	1 25	10 00	90 00
Excelsior globosa De Deegen. Grafted. 7 ft	1 50	12 50	
Excelsior Thorpei. 6 to 8 ft	75	6 00	
Excelsior tota aurea. 5 to 6 ft	1 50		
GLEDITSCHIA. Honey Locust.			
Triacanthos. 4 to 6 ft	50	4 00	
6 to 8 ft	1 00	8 50	
8 to 10 ft	1 50	12 50	
10 to 12 ft	2 50	20 00	

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

	Each	10	100
GYMNOCLADUS. Kentucky Coffee Tree.			
Canadensis. 5 to 6 ft.	$0 50	$4 00	
6 to 8 ft.	75	6 00	
8 to 10 ft.	1 00	8 50	
JUGLANS. Walnut.			
Cinerea. 4 to 5 ft.	40	3 50	
Nigra. 4 to 5 ft.	40	3 50	
KŒLREUTERIA. Varnish Tree.			
Paniculata. 5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00	
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	8 50	
LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree.			
Tulipifera. 6 to 8 ft.	60	5 00	
8 to 10 ft.	75	6 00	
10 to 12 ft.	1 00	9 00	
MAGNOLIA.			
Acuminata. 4 to 5 ft.	60	5 00	
Soulangeana. 3 to 4 ft.	1 50	10 00	
MORUS. Mulberry.			
Tatarica. 5 to 6 ft.	30	2 50	
6 to 8 ft.	40	3 50	
Tatarica pendula.			
5 ft., 2 yrs., grafted	1 00	9 00	$75 00
6 ft., 2 yrs., grafted	1 25	10 00	90 00
7 ft., 2 yrs., grafted	1 50		
5 ft., 4 and 5 yrs., grafted	2 00	17 50	
6 ft., 4 and 5 yrs., grafted	2 50	20 00	
PHELLODENDRON. Cork Tree			
Amurense. 4 to 6 ft.	50	4 00	
6 to 8 ft.	75	6 00	
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	10 00	
PLATANUS. Sycamore.			
Occidentalis. 4 to 5 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
12 to 15 ft.	2 50	20 00	
Orientalis. 4 to 5 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
POPULUS. Poplar.			
Alba. 5 to 6 ft.	40	3 50	
6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00	
Angulata cordata robusta.			
6 to 8 ft.	40	3 00	25 00
8 to 10 ft.	50	4 00	35 00
10 to 12 ft.	75	6 00	50 00
Aurea Van Geerti. 4 to 5 ft.	30	2 50	
8 to 10 ft.	50	4 00	
10 to 12 ft.	75	6 00	
Bolleana. 5 to 6 ft.	40	3 00	
6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00	
Carolinensis. 6 to 8 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
8 to 10 ft.	40	3 00	25 00
10 to 12 ft.	50	4 00	35 00
2 in. diam.	75	6 00	50 00
2½ in. diam.	1 25	10 00	85 00
3 in. diam.	2 50	20 00	
3½ in. diam.	3 00		
4 in. diam.	4 50		
4½ in. diam.	6 00		
5 in. diam.	8 00		
Fastigiata. 6 to 8 ft.	30	2 50	
8 to 10 ft.	40	3 00	
10 to 12 ft.	50	4 00	
Trichocarpa. 6 to 8 ft.	75	6 00	
PRUNUS. Plum.			
Pissardi. On Native Plum. 3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	8 50	
PYRUS. Flowering Crab.			
Angustifolia. 3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	
Baccata fructu maximo. 4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	
Eliza Rathke pendula. 3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	
Floribunda. 3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	
Floribunda atrosanguinea. 3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	
Floribunda nivea polypetala. 3 to 4 ft.	50		
Floribunda Scheideckeri. 3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	
Parkmani. 2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	
Spectabilis alba flore pleno. 3 to 4 ft.	50		
Spectabilis rosea flore pleno. 3 to 4 ft.	50		
Spectabilis Kaido. 3 to 4 ft.	50		
QUERCUS. Oak.			
Banisteri. 6 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 50	
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	15 00	
10 to 12 ft.	2 50	20 00	
Bicolor. 5 to 6 ft.	1 00	8 00	
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 50	
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	15 00	

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

	Each	10	100
Quercus Coccinea. 5 to 6 ft.	$1 00	$8 00	
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 50	
Laurifolia. 5 to 6 ft.	1 00	8 00	
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 50	
Lyrata. 6 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 50	
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	17 50	
Macrocarpa. 5 to 6 ft.	1 00		
Palustris. 6 to 8 ft.	1 00	8 50	
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 50	
Robur. 4 to 5 ft.	60	5 00	
5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00	
6 to 8 ft.	85	7 50	
8 to 10 ft.	1 25	10 00	
10 to 12 ft.	1 50	12 50	
Robur Concordia. 6 to 8 ft.	2 00		
Rubra. 5 to 6 ft.	1 00	8 00	
6 to 8 ft.	1 25	10 00	
8 to 10.	1 50	12 50	
SALISBURIA. Maidenhair Tree.			
Adiantifolia. 6 to 8 ft.	75	6 00	
SALIX. Willow.			
Babylonica. 4 to 5 ft.	40	3 00	
6 to 8 ft.	60	5 00	
8 to 10 ft.	75	6 00	
Discolor. 6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00	
Laurifolia. 3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	
6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00	
Niobe aurea. 3 to 5 ft.	40	3 00	
Regalis. 3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	
4 to 5 ft.	40	3 00	
Vitellina aurantiaca. 8 to 10 ft.	60	5 00	
Vitellina Britzensis. 6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00	
Wisconsin Weeping. 10 to 12 ft.	75	6 00	
SORBUS. Mountain Ash.			
Aria chrysophylla. 5 ft.	1 00		
Aucuparia. 4 to 6 ft.	35	3 00	
6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00	
Aucuparia foliis aurea. 10 to 12 ft.	1 50		
Aucuparia pendula. 8 ft., grafted.	1 25		
Aucuparia quercifolia. 8 to 10 ft.	85		
TAXODIUM. Cypress.			
Distichum. 1 ft.	25	2 00	
3 to 4 ft.	75		
TILIA. Linden; Basswood.			
Americana. 8 to 10 ft.	90	8 50	$75 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 25	10 00	90 00
2 in. diam.	1 50	12 50	
2½ in. diam.	2 00	18 00	
3 in. diam.	3 00	25 00	
Dasystyla. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00	
Europæa. 10 to 12 ft.	1 25	10 00	90 00
2 in. diam.	1 50	12 50	
2½ in. diam.	2 00	18 00	
3 in. diam.	3 00	25 00	
Europæa argentea. 6 to 8 ft.	1 00	9 00	
ULMUS. Elm.			
Americana. 6 to 8 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
8 to 10 ft.	60	5 00	40 00
10 to 12 ft.	85	7 50	65 00
2 in. diam.	1 25	11 50	100 00
2½ in. diam.	1 50	12 50	115 00
3 in. diam.	2 50	22 50	200 00
3½ in. diam.	4 00	35 00	
4 in. diam.	6 00	50 00	
4½ in. diam.	8 00	70 00	
5 in. diam.	10 00	90 00	
6 in. diam.	15 00	125 00	
Americana variegata. 8 to 10 ft.	1 00	9 00	
10 to 12 ft.	1 25	10 00	
Campestris. 8 to 10 ft.	60	5 00	40 00
10 to 12 ft.	85	7 50	65 00
2 in. diam.	1 25	11 50	
2½ in. diam.	1 50	12 50	
3 in. diam.	2 50	22 50	
3½ in. diam.	4 00	35 00	
Campestris corylifolia rubra. 6 to 8 ft.	1 50		
Campestris crispa. 8 to 10 ft.	1 50		
2 in. diam.	2 00		
2½ in. diam.	3 00		
3 in. diam.	4 00		
Campestris Dampieri aurea. 5 to 6 ft.	1 00	7 50	
6 to 8 ft.	1 25	10 00	
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 50	
Campestris Dovеii. 10 to 12 ft.	1 25	10 00	90 00
12 to 15 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
Campestris Huntingdoni. 10 to 12 ft.	1 25	10 00	
12 to 15 ft.	1 50	12 50	

DECIDUOUS TREES, continued

	Each	10
Ulmus Campestris media variegata argentea. 8 to 10 ft.	$1 25	$10 00
Campestris stricta purpurea. 8 to 10 ft.	1 25	10 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 50	12 50
Campestris superba. 10 to 12 ft.	1 25	10 00
12 to 15 ft.	1 50	12 50
Campestris umbraculifera. 1 ft., grafted	50	4 00
2 ft., grafted	75	6 00
3 ft., grafted	1 00	7 50
4 ft., grafted	1 25	10 00
5 ft., grafted	1 75	15 00
6 ft., grafted	2 00	17 50
7 ft., grafted	2 50	20 00
Scabra pendula Camperdowni. 7 ft., 1 and 2 years, grafted	1 25	10 00

CONIFERS—EVERGREENS

If Evergreens are to be balled and burlaped, add 10 cts. each for 1 to 2 feet, 12 cts. each for 2 to 3 feet, 15 cts. each for 3 to 4 feet, and 20 cts. each for 4 to 5 feet.

ABIES. Spruce.	Each	10	100
Alba. 1½ to 2 ft.	$0 50	$4 50	$35 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00	50 00
Alba aurea. 1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	12 50	
2 to 3 ft.	2 00	17 50	
Balsamea. 2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	
Canadensis. 1 to 2 ft.	75	6 50	
Canadensis compacta. 1½ ft.	1 50		
2 ft.	2 50		
Cærulea Hudsoni. 1½ ft.	1 50		
Concolor. 2 ft.	1 50		
3 ft.	2 00		
Douglasi. 3 to 4 ft.	2 50		
Excelsa. 1½ to 2 ft.	40	3 00	
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	
4 to 5 ft.	1 25		
Excelsa aurea. 4 ft.	3 00		
5 ft.	4 00		
6 ft.	5 00		
Excelsa Barryi. 2 ft.	1 50	12 50	
3 ft.	2 50	20 00	
Excelsa conica. 2 to 3 ft.	1 50		
Excelsa elegans pendula. 2 to 3 ft.	1 50		
3 to 4 ft.	2 50		
Excelsa Ellwangeriana. 1 to 1½ ft.	1 50		
Excelsa Finedonensis. 2 to 3 ft.	1 50		
3 to 4 ft.	3 00		
4 to 5 ft.	4 50		
Excelsa monstrosa. 3 ft.	2 00		
4 ft.	3 50		
5 ft.	4 50		
Excelsa pumila. 1 to 2 ft.	1 50		
Excelsa pumila glauca. 1 ft.	1 00		
2 ft.	2 00		
3 ft.	3 00		
Excelsa pumila pygmæa. 1 to 1½ ft.	2 00		
Excelsa pyramidalis. 2 ft.	1 50		
3 ft.	2 00		
4 ft.	3 00		
Nigra. 1½ ft to 2 ft.	50	4 50	
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00	
Nigra Doumetti. 3 to 4 ft.	3 50		
Parryana glauca. 2 to 2½ ft.	3 00		
Pectinata. 2 to 3 ft.	2 00		
3 to 4 ft.	3 00		
Pectinata pyramidalis. 1½ to 2 ft.	1 50		
Pungens. 2 ft.	1 50		
3 ft.	2 50		
4 ft.	3 50		
Pungens Kosteriana. 1 ft.	1 50	12 50	
2 ft.	3 00		
3 ft.	5 00		
4 ft.	7 00		
JUNIPERUS. Juniper.			
Communis aurea. 3 to 4 ft.	3 00		
Cupressifolia fœmina. 1 to 1½ ft.	1 00	8 50	
Japonica aurea. 1½ to 2 ft.	1 25		
Sabina. 1 to 1½ ft.	1 00		
Sinensis mascula. 1 to 1½ ft.	75	6 00	
Sinensis variegata. 1 ft.	75	6 00	
Virginiana. 2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	50 00
PINUS. Pine.			
Austriaca. 2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00	
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00	
4 to 5 ft.	2 00	17 50	

CONIFERS—EVERGREENS, continued

	Each	10	100
Pinus Laricio Corsica. 2 to 3 ft.	$1 00		
Mughus. 1 to 1½ ft., 1½ ft. wide.	1 00	$7 50	
1½ to 2 ft., 2 ft. wide.	1 50	12 50	
2 to 3 ft., 2½ to 3 ft. wide.	3 00	25 00	
3 to 4 ft., 3 to 4 ft. wide.	5 00		
Ponderosa. 2 to 3 ft.	1 50		
Strobus. 2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	9 00	
Sylvestris. 2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	$35 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	9 00	75 00
THUYA. Arborvitæ.			
Occidentalis. 12 to 15 in.	20	1 50	10 00
1½ to 2 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	8 00	75 00
Occidentalis argentea. 1 to 1½ ft.	75	6 00	
1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	8 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	1 50	12 50	
Occidentalis, Columbia. 1 to 1½ ft.	75	6 00	
1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	9 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	1 50	12 50	
2½ to 3 ft.	2 00	17 50	
Occidentalis compacta. 12 in., 12 in. wide	40	3 00	
15 in., 15 in. wide	60	5 00	
18 in., 18 in. wide	75	7 00	
24 in., 24 in. wide	1 25	10 00	
Occidentalis Ellwangeriana. 15 in.	75	6 00	
18 in.	1 25	10 00	
2 ft.	1 50	12 50	
Occidentalis Frœbeli. 15 to 18 in.	75	6 00	
Occidentalis-globosa. 12 in., 12 in. wide	40	3 00	
15 in., 15 in. wide	60	5 00	
18 in., 18 in. wide	75	7 00	
24 in., 24 in. wide	1 25	10 00	
Occidentalis Hoveyi. 12 to 15 in.	50	4 00	
15 to 18 in.	75	6 00	
18 to 24 in.	1 00	8 00	
2 to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00	
Occidentalis nana aurea. 12 in.	1 00	9 00	
15 in.	1 25	10 00	
18 in.	1 50	12 50	
Occidentalis plicata pyramidalis. 1 to 1½ ft.	50	4 00	
1½ to 2 ft.	75	6 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	1 25	10 00	
3 to 4 ft.	2 00		
4 to 5 ft.	3 00		
Occidentalis pyramidalis. 1½ to 2 ft.	50	4 00	
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00	
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00	
Occidentalis Sibirica. 1½ ft.	75	6 00	
2 ft.	1 00	8 00	75 00
2½ ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
3 ft.	2 00	18 00	
Occidentalis Verværeana. 18 in.	50	4 00	35 00
2 ft.	75	6 00	50 00
3 ft.	1 00	8 00	75 00
Occidentalis Wareana lutescens. 1 to 1½ ft.	75	6 00	
1½ to 2 ft.	1 25	10 00	
2 to 3 ft.	2 00	18 00	

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

AMELANCHIER. Juneberry.	Each	10	100
Canadensis. 2 to 3 ft.	$0 30	$2 50	
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	
AMORPHA. False Indigo.			
All varieties. 2 to 3 ft.	20	1 80	$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	18 00
ARALIA. Angelica Tree.			
Pentaphylla. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	
BACCHARIS. Groundsel Tree.			
Halimifolia. 1½ to 2 ft.	20	1 80	
BERBERIS. Barberry.			
Ilicifolia. 1 to 1½ ft.	20	1 50	
Japonica. 1 to 1½ ft.	25	2 00	18 00
1½ to 2 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	
Thunbergi. 12 to 18 in.	20	1 50	10 00
18 to 24 in.	25	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50	20 00
Vulgaris and **purpurea.** 1½ to 2 ft.	20	1 50	12 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Shrub.	Each	10	100
CALYCANTHUS. Sweet-scented			
Floridus. 1½ to 2 ft.	$0 25	$2 00	
CARAGANA. Pea Shrub.			
Arborescens. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	$18 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
CEPHALANTHUS. Button Bush.			
Occidentalis. 1½ ft.	20	1 50	
CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe.			
Virginica. 12 to 18 in.	25	2 00	
1½ to 2 ft.	35	3 00	
CLETHRA. Sweet Pepper Bush.			
Alnifolia. 12 to 18 in.	20	1 80	
CORCHORUS. Globe Flower; Kerria.			
Japonica flore pleno. 1½ to 2 ft.	25	2 00	
CORNUS. Dogwood.			
Sibirica. 1½ to 2 ft.	20	1 50	12 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	35 00
Sibirica aurea Gouchaulti.			
1½ to 2 ft.	30	2 50	
Sibirica flaviramea. 1½ to 2 ft.	35	3 00	
Sibirica Spathii aurea. 1½ to 2 ft.	50		
Sibirica variegata. 1½ to 2 ft.	50		
CYDONIA. Japan Quince.			
Japonica. 1½ to 2 ft.	20	1 50	12 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft. Very heavy	1 50	12 50	
DESMODIUM. Bush Clover.			
Penduliflorum.	35	2 50	
DEUTZIA			
Assorted. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	20 00
Gracilis.	25	2 00	
Heavy	35	3 00	
Very heavy	50	4 00	
Lemoinei compacta. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	
DIERVILLA. Weigela.			
Lutea, multiflora and **sessilifolia.** 2 to 3 ft.	35	2 50	
EUONYMUS. Strawberry or Spindle Tree.			
Alatus. 1 to 2 ft.	50	4 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	75	6 50	
Europæus. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	
EXOCHORDA. Pearl Bush.			
Grandiflora. 2 to 3 ft.	35	2 50	
FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell.			
All varieties. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
HALESIA. Silver Bell; Snowdrop.			
Tetraptera. 2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50	
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	
HIBISCUS. Althea; Rose of Sharon.			
All varieties. 1½ to 2 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
HIPPOPHAE. Sea Buckthorn.			
Rhamnoides. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 ft.	35	2 50	
HYDRANGEA			
Arborescens alba grandiflora.			
1½ to 2 ft.	30	2 50	
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	
Paniculata grandiflora. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
Paniculata grandiflora, tree-shaped.			
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	
HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort.			
Prolificum. 2 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
LESPEDEZA. Bush Clover.			
Bicolor. 2 and 3 yrs.	25	2 00	18 00
LIGUSTRUM. Privet.			
Amurense. 2 to 3 ft.	20	1 50	12 00
3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
4 to 5 ft.	30	2 50	20 00
Ovalifolium. 2 to 3 ft.	15	1 20	8 00
Regelianum. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	
LONICERA. Honeysuckle.			
All Varieties. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
MAHONIA. Ashberry.			
Aquifolia. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00	

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

	Each	10	100
MYRICA. Wax Myrtle.			
Cerifera. 1 to 1½ ft.	$0 30	$2 50	
PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange.			
Bouquet Blanc. 1 to 1½ ft.	35	3 00	
Coronarius, Falconeri, grandiflorus, nivalis, scabra, speciosissimus and Sutzmanni. 2 to 3 ft.	20	1 80	$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	18 00
Coronarius folius aureus.			
12 to 15 in.	35	3 00	
Dianthiflorus plenus. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2 00	
Hybridus Lemoinei erectus.			
2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50	
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	
Mont Blanc and **Souvenir de Billard.** 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	
PRUNUS. Plum.			
Japonica alba flore pleno and **rubra flore pleno,** on Native Plum.	35	3 00	
Maritima, on Native Plum.			
4 to 5 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
Triloba, on Native Plum. 2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 50	30 00
PTELEA. Hop Tree.			
Trifoliata. 2 to 3 ft.	20	1 50	
3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	
Trifoliata aurea. 2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50	
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	
RHAMNUS. Purging Buckthorn.			
Cathartica. 2 to 3 ft.	20	1 50	12 00
3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
4 to 5 ft.	30	2 50	18 00
5 to 6 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
6 to 8 ft.	40	3 50	30 00
Fragnula. 2 to 3 ft.	20	1 50	
Imeretina. 2 ft.	50	4 00	
RHODOTYPOS. White Kerria.			
Kerrioides. 2 ft.	25	2 00	
RHUS. Sumac			
Aromatica. 1½ ft.	25	2 00	
Cotinus. 2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50	
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	
Glabra. 3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	
Glabra laciniata. 1 to 2 ft.	35	3 00	
Typhina laciniata. 2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50	20 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
RIBES. Flowering Currant.			
Alpinum. 1½ to 2 ft.	30	2 50	
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	
Aureum. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
ROBINIA. Locust.			
Hispida. 2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 50	30 00
SAMBUCUS. Elder.			
Laciniata and **nigra aurea.** 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	18 00
SHEPHERDIA. Buffalo Berry			
Argentea. 2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	
SPIRÆA			
Arguta. 2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50	20 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 50	30 00
Billardii, Bumalda, callosa superba, Douglasi rosea, Fontenaysii alba and **rosea,** and **sorbifolia.** 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	
Bumalda Anthony Waterer, callosa alba, trilobata and **ulmifolia.** 12 to 15 in.	25	2 00	
Callosa Frœbeli. 1½ to 2 ft.	25	2 00	18 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
Margaritæ. 2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50	
Nobleana, opulifolia, opulifolia aurea and **salicifolia.** 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00
Prunifolia flore pleno. 2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50	
Rotundifolia flore alba. 2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50	
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 50	
Van Houttei. 2 to 3 ft.	20	1 50	12 00
3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	18 00
4 to 5 ft.	35	3 00	
SYMPHORICARPOS. Indian Currant.			
Racemosus. 2 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00
Vulgaris. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	35 00
Vulgaris variegatus. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

	Each	10	100
SYRINGA. Lilac.			
Alba grandiflora. 3 to 4 ft.	$0 75		
Chas. X. 2 to 3 ft.	25	$2 00	$18 00
3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	9 00	85 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 50	12 50	100 00
Frau Bertha Dammann. 2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	
Josikæa. 1 to 2 ft.	30	2 00	18 00
Madam Casimir Perier. 2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00	
Marie Legraye. 2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	
4 to 5 ft.	1 25	10 00	
Persica and **Persica alba.** 2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	
Rothomagensis. 2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
Souvenir de Ludwig Spath. 2 to 3 ft.	60	5 00	
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00	
Vulgaris. 3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	
4 to 5 ft.	35	3 00	
TAMARIX. Tamarisk.			
Amurense. 3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	
Hispida æstivalis. 3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	
VIBURNUM. Snowball.			
Cassinoides. 2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	
Dentatum. 2 to 3 ft.	35	3 0	
Lantana. 1½ to 2 ft.	25	2 00	18 00
2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50	20 00
Lentago. 1 ft.	25	2 00	
Opulus and **Opulus sterile.** 1½ to 2 ft.	20	1 80	15 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00
WEIGELA			
In variety. 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	
Eva Rathke. 2 to ft.	35	3 00	
ROSES			
Prairie or Bush	30	2 50	
Climbing	30	2 50	20 00
Hybrid Perpetuals	30	2 50	20 00
Moss	30	2 50	
Rugosa alba and **rubra**	30	2 50	20 00
Mad. Geo. Bruant	35	3 00	
Mad. Chas. F. Worth. (New.)	50	4 50	40 00

CLIMBING VINES

	Each	10
ACTINIDIA. Silver Vine.		
Arguta	$0 50	
AKEBIA		
Quinata	25	
AMPELOPSIS		
Engelmanni	25	$2 00
Veitchii	25	2 00
ARISTOLOCHIA. Dutchman's Pipe.		
Sipho	50	
Tomentosa	25	
BIGNONIA. Trumpet Vine.		
Radicans	30	2 50
CELASTRUS. Bittersweet.		
Scandens	30	2 50
CLEMATIS. Virgin's Bower.		
Jackmani, Henryi and **Mme. Edouard Andre**	50	4 00
Paniculata	25	2 00
LONICERA. Climbing Honeysuckle.		
All varieties	25	2 00
LYCIUM. Matrimony Vine.		
Chinense	25	2 00
WISTARIA		
Frutescens	35	3 00
Sinensis alba	50	

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

	Each	10	100
ACHILLEA	$0 15	$1 20	
ACONITUM Napellus	25	2 00	
ÆGOPODIUM Podograria variegatum	15	1 00	
ALTHÆA. Hollyhock	20	1 50	
ANCHUSA Italica	25	2 00	
ANTHEMIS tinctoria	15	1 00	
ANTHERICUM Liliago	10	80	
AQUILEGIA. All varieties	15	1 20	$10 00
ARTEMISIA Abrotanum	15	1 00	
ASCLEPIAS tuberosa	15	1 20	10 00
ASTER, New England	15	1 20	
BOCCONIA cordata	15	1 20	10 00

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued

	Each	10	100
BOLTONIA	$0 15	$1 20	$10 00
CENTAUREA macrocephala	15	1 20	
CLEMATIS Davidiana	25	2 00	
recta	25	2 00	
CONVALLARIA majalis	05	25	2 00
COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora	15	1 00	8 00
DAISY. All varieties	15	1 20	10 00
DELPHINIUM. All varieties	15	1 20	10 00
DIANTHUS barbatus	15	1 20	
DICTAMNUS albus and **ruber**	15	1 20	
DIELYTRA spectabilis	15	1 20	10 00
DORONICUM, Harper's Crewe	15	1 20	10 00
ERYNGIUM	15	1 20	
EUPATORIUM ageratoides	15	1 20	
FUNKIA	15	1 20	
GAILLARDIA grandiflora	15	1 20	8 00
GYPSOPHILA paniculata	15	1 20	10 00
HELENIUM Hoopesii	15	1 20	
HELIANTHUS, Miss Mellish	15	1 20	
HEMEROCALLIS fulva variegata	20	1 80	
Other varieties	15	1 20	10 00
HEUCHERA sanguinea	15	1 20	10 00
HIBISCUS, Crimson Eye	15	1 00	
Meehan's Mallow Marvels	25	2 00	
IRIS, Germanica and **Sibirica**	15	1 20	10 00
Kæmpferi	25	2 00	
LILIUM auratum	20	1 50	
Candidum	15	1 20	
Speciosum roseum and **rubrum**	20	1 50	
Tigrinum	10	85	
Umbellatum	10	80	6 00
LINUM perenne and **album**	15	1 00	
LYCHNIS Chalcedonica	15	1 00	
LYSIMACHIA clethroides	15	1 00	
MONARDA didyma	15	1 20	
PAPAVER orientale	15	1 20	
PÆONIES. Duchesse de Nemours, Dunlap, Pink Humei, Lord Beaconsfield, Madame Breon, Madame Lebon, Officinalis rubra fl. pl., Queen Victoria, Sarcoxy Pink	30	2 50	18 00
Whole clumps, five years and over	1 00	9 00	
Auguste Miellez, Lady Beresford, Bicolor, Madam Quiren, Dr. Bretonneau, L' Etincelante, Festiva, Festiva maxima, Grandiflora rubra, La Tulipe, L'Eleganta, Lohengrin, Monsieur Malet, Mrs. Lowe, Nectar, Rosamond, Rosea superba, Sanfoin, Somerset	40	3 50	30 00
Whole clumps, five years and over	1 25	10 00	
Carnea superba, Charlemagne, Delicatissima, Dorchester, Duke of Wellington, Golden Harvest, Marie Lemoine, Mont Blanc, Ne Plus Ultra, Taglioni, Tenuifolia fl. pl., and **Tenuifolia simplex**	50	4 00	35 00
Whole clumps, five years and over	1 50	12 50	
George Carviers, Gigantea, Richardson's Perfection, Richardson's rubra superba, and **Vesper**	1 00	9 00	
Whole clumps, five years and over	2 00	18 00	
Monsieur Jules Elie	2 50	20 00	
PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi	15	1 20	
PHLOX	15	1 00	8 00
PHYSOSTEGIA Virginica	15	1 00	
PLATYCODON grandiflora and **alba**	15	1 20	10 00
Extra-heavy plants, five years old	25	2 00	15 00
POLEMONIUM reptans	15	1 20	
POTENTILLA	15	1 20	
PYRETHRUM	15	1 20	
RANUNCULUS speciosus flore pleno.	15	1 20	10 00
RUDBECKIA. All varieties	15	1 20	10 00
SEDUM spectabile	15	1 20	10 00
SPIRÆA ulmaria flore pleno	15	1 20	10 00
VERONICA Virginica	15	1 20	
YUCCA filamentosa	25	2 00	

ORDER SHEET – See Other Side

Quantity	Names of Trees or Plants Ordered	Size or Age	Price	
	Amount brought forward			

Please write below the names and addresses of a few of your friends who are interested in, and buyers of, TREES, PLANTS, etc.

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE

ORDER SHEET

PLEASE USE THIS SHEET IN ORDERING PLANTS

No._____

HOW TO ORDER Fill out this Order Sheet with the items you want to buy, inclosing Money Order or Bank Draft, and mail all to us in inclosed envelope. By this method you save half the money you would have to pay agents for trees. You can learn of our responsibility through any commercial agency, bank or banker, or of the postmaster. **Our regular Spring Shipping Season** opens about March 15. State how we are to ship, whether by Freight, Express or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of railroad station and your post-office. If you do not do this, we will ship the way that in our judgment seems best.

KLEHM'S NURSERIES, Arlington Heights, Ill.

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*State*_____

Amount Inclosed	
P.-O. Order $	
Draft . .	
Cash . .	
Total . $	

Be sure to give name of Express Office if desired by Express, or Freight Station if desired by Freight. Also name your Post-Office address.

*Express Office*_____ *Freight Station*_____

*Express Co.*_____ *Railroad*_____

Quantity	Names of Trees or Plants Ordered	Size or Age	Price	
	Amount carried forward			

OUR GUARANTEE. While we exercise the greatest care to have our stock genuine and reliable, we agree to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to name as labeled, and it is hereby mutually agreed that our replacing it or offer to replace it shall operate as a liquidation of all damages.

NO CHARGE FOR BOXING AT CATALOGUE PRICES

TEAR OFF ON THIS LINE



ROSA RUGOSA, MADAM CHARLES FREDERICK WORTH
(For description see page 44)

KLEHM'S NURSERIES
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS